PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,456—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th Nov.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,, 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	25th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,825	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,566	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd "(North German Lloyd)to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

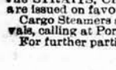
Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	3rd Dec.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the ~, S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Dec. BALDUINO	G. Canepa	5,006	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 393.	Rs. 180.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Irkenfold,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 11th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 10th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 1,971 tons, on or about 8th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,279	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	5,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

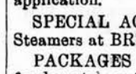
For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
3rd Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget "size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

1899
LETTS'S DIARIES
CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
No. 15.—Long, Narrow Octavo. A week in an opening, 7½ by 3¼ in. ...	2	0	2	8
No. 13.—Small Octavo. A week in an opening, 6 by 3⅝ in.	2	4	2	8
No. 12.—Enld Small Octavo. Two days to a page, 6 by 3⅝ in.... ...	3	8	4	0
No. 11.—Octvo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, 7½ by 3⅝ in.	3	8	4	0
No. 9.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Two days to a page, 7½ by 4¾ in....	4	8	5	0
No. 11D.—Octavo. Note-paper size. Three days in an open page for memos. of accounts and right hand page for accounts, 7½ by 4¾ in.	4	8	5	0
No. 8.—Octavo. Note-paper size. One day to a page 7½ by 4¾ in. ...	5	4	6	0
No. 18.—Pocket Diary	1	4	1	8
No. 20.—Pocket Diary, smaller	1	0	1	2

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 37.—Folio. Universal Diary. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper, 2¾ by 8 in.	0	14	1	0
No. 35.—Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 8 by 5 in.	0	14	1	0
No. 35.—Octavo. Interleaved with blotting paper, 8 by 5 in.	1	4	1	8
No. 34.—Quarto. Six days to a page, Sunday at foot, interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 in.	0	14	1	0
No. 33.—Quarto. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 10 by 8 inches	1	2	1	4
33.—Quarto. Interleaved with blotting paper, 10 by 8 in.	1	12	2	0
32.—Folio Foolscap size. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper, 12¾ by 8 in.	1	4	1	7
No. 31.—Folio Foolscap size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12¾ by 8 in.	1	4	1	8
No. 31.—Folio, interleaved with blotting paper, 12¾ by 8 in.	2	4	2	8
No. 23D.—Folio Pocket Diaries, Gilt. A week in an opening, 12¾ by 8 in.	1	12	2	0
No. 47—Octavo. Enlarged Edition, with Cash Summary, a week to an opening and space for Sundays, interleaved blotting, stiff boards, cloth back...	0	14	1	0
Blotting Pad and Diary, leather corners	2	4	2	8
Date Blocks, large	2	8	2	14

ROUND D'OYLES.

No. 418—Round D'Oyles, New Patterns... ...7 in. by 7 in. per doz.	4	8	5	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR,"

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE LEADING CYCLE. FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

NEW NOTE PAPER.

"SILVER CROSS" VELLUM.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
A superior white Writing Paper—small octavo size, per Packet of 5 quires	1	0	"EMPRESS" Grey Granite, ½ tola, small octavo, per packet of 5 quires	0	8
"SILVER CROSS" Envelopes, square, per box of 100	1	2	"EMPRESS" Grey Granite Envelopes, per box of 100	0	8
			This is the cheapest Note Paper in the Market.		

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

IN EVERY CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRATION KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

Is the best and most reliable remedy, restoring all nervous waste and acting immediately

AS A HARMLESS STIMULANT AND POWERFUL TONIC.

Invaluable for Busy Men, Hard Workers, Convalescents and others.

This remedy has no equal, and will often Prevent a Breakdown in Health and afford thorough restoration.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PURE LINSEED OIL

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"

CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NUTRITION.

HIGHEST CONCENTRATION.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

(By LIEBIG'S PROCESS)

Is the most nourishing Meat preparation, yet of such delicate character that it is freely taken and retained by patients who reject food of every other kind.

FOR INVALIDS, INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ALL OF WEAK HEALTH.

Re. 1-12 per Jar (not in Tins).

SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING IMPORTED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WANTED.

THE KARACHI PORT TRUST.

REQUIRED immediately a COMPETENT EUROPEAN ENGINEER having first class certificate to take charge of a pair of triple expansion engines and the machinery of a large twin screw Hopper Dredger and at times, when required, the engines of a twin screw tug. Pay Rs. 250 per month with rations when dredger is working.

Reply with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience and giving present address of two references to

EDWARD JACKSON, M. INST. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Manora, Karachi.
Manora, 1st November, 1898.

HOTEL MANAGER.

WANTED for the CENTRAL HOTEL, Shanghai, China, a thoroughly competent Manager, to take entire charge of a First-class house.

Apply by letter, enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary required, to the Manager.

CENTRAL STORES, LD.,
Shanghai, China.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S NEW VOLUME.

THE DAY'S WORK.

Paper, Rs. 2-0. Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

HENRY SETON MERRIMAN'S NEW NOVEL.

RODEN'S CORNER.

Paper, Rs. 2-0. Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

COLONEL HUTCHINSON'S NEW WORK.

"THE CAMPAIGN IN TIRAH, 1897-98,"

RS. 7-8.

An account of the Expedition against the Orakzais and Afridis, under General Sir William Lockhart, G. C. B., K.C.S.I. Based by permission on letters contributed to the *Times* by COLONEL H. D. HUTCHINSON, Director of Military Education in India. With Maps, Plans, Portraits, and Illustrations.

Daily Chronicle—

"We are not sure that this very carefully-compiled and very well written work will not ultimately rank as the best account of this our finest instance of Mountain Warfare. . . . . Must be a real pleasure to all students of Military History."

PERIODICALS.—

A detailed List of Subscriptions is now ready. Special revised rates.

MILITARY BOOKS.

THE WOLSELEY SERIES.

Edited by Walter H. James, of 5, Lexham Gardens, Late Captain, R.E.

Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, has kindly consented to preface the first volume.

	Rs. a.
WITH THE ROYAL HEAD QUARTERS IN 1870-71. By General Von Verdy Du Vernois, With Portrait of the Author and Map.....	7 14
LETTERS ON STRATEGY. By the Late Prince Kraft Hohenlohe Ingelfingen. With preface by Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief, with Maps, 2 Vols.....	22 8
INDIAN FRONTIER WARFARE. By Captain and Brevet-Major G. J. Younghusband, Assistant Quartermaster-General, forming the third volume of the Wolseley Series...	7 14
CAVALRY DRILL, 1898.....	1 0
MANUAL OF MILITARY LAW (Official) 1824, reprinted 1896	2 8
INFANTRY DRILL 1896, with Amendments, 1898	1 1
FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL, 1896, with Amendments, 1898	1 1
BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARTS REFLECTIONS ON THE ART OF WAR...	5 10
NOTES ON ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENTS. By Lieut.-Colonel Brunker, P.S.C., Provisional and later edition, interleaved	3 8
PHYSICAL DRILL WITH ARMS, New Bayonet Exercises, and Attack and Defence, in accordance with the New Drill	0 14
PHYSICAL DRILL WITHOUT ARMS...	0 12
RIFLE AND CARBINE EXERCISES. Manual Exercise, Firing Exercise, Bayonet Exercise, Firing Exercise for Webley Pistol, and Instruction for Cleaning Arms, 1898 ...	0 4
HANDBOOK OF RIFLE AND CARBINE EXERCISES. Applicable to all Arms	0 8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 12th, 14th and 15th instant, those days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th November, 1898.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER and SANDALWOOD will take place commencing from the 5th DECEMBER, 1898, at the Haliyal Depôt of the North Kanara District 7 miles from Alnavar Station, on the S. M. Railway.

2. The probable quantity of Timber and Sandalwood that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

TEAK	8800 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
BLACKWOOD	800 tons.
JUNGLEWOOD	350 tons.
SANDALWOOD	4 khandis of 560 lbs. each.

3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to Auction at an upset moderate price.

4. 25 per cent. of the purchase-money must be paid at the time of sale.

5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.

Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp. Belgaum, 10th Sept., 1898.

THE SOONDERDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the Rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7 1-2 per quarter Share (free of Income Tax), is declared for the year ending 30th June, 1898, payable to the Registered Shareholders at the Registered Office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after Monday, the 7th November, 1898, between the hours of 12 a.m., and 3 p.m., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 487 OF 1897.

V. M. PUKVASA and CHUNDULAL DAYABHAI .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BABURAO RAMCHUNDER .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1898, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property viz :—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground now separated into two pieces of land by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passing through the middle of it, situate lying and being at Dharavi in the Mahim district and lying in the Sub-district Registry of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 410, New No. 13,274, and New Survey No. 1-2641, 4-235 and 1-366, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Domingos Vator Pereira, on or towards the West by the Government ground, on or towards the North by the property of Baburao Ramchunder, and on or towards the South by the Church of St. Michael.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI and Co., the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

[1931 (a)]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CASTELLO" arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE REGARDING COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., gunfire, on the 28th November Tenders for the SUPPLY of about 6,000 tons of BEST BENGAL STEAM COAL to be delivered in Bombay Harbour in monthly consignments, as under :—

		Tons.
January	1899	2,000
February	1899	2,000
March	1899	2,000
		6,000

The coal must be of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should give full description of coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the price per ton in Bombay Harbour, including delivery into boats alongside.

The coal will be subject to such inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form which, together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent, price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole, or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. W. OLIVER, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

New [General Offices, Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of defaulting indentor Padamsey Hari.

F H P H No. 2235—1 bale 6 shirtings.

On account and risk of Allibhoy Esmalji—

4 bales brown paper.

On account of the concerned—

2 bales cotton undershirts.

The remaining unsold goods of a gentleman, comprising chairs, pictures, a small microscope, and a collection of very old China vases, jars, bowls, cups, saucers, and plates and copper trays.

One lot table ornaments, consisting of liquor frames, toilet frames, powder boxes, flower baskets, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow," Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

XMAS TREE HOLDERS, please note besides our usual discount we will give free of charge 'Xmas Tree decorations in this year—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—JOHN JONES GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, will be SOLD from the current month till December, at a very considerable Low Prices. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE PESTONJEE, Bombay Agent, 57, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Five Lancashire BOILERS, 24 by 7. Pressure 40 lbs. Apply Fort Press Company, Colaba.

FOR SALE.—Smart ENGLISH CART, by Windover for Horse. Price Rs. 650 or offer. Apply o "L," care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,300,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED.—Two COMPOUNDERS Salary Rupees ten each. Write or see personally a your expense to Dr. HORMASJI at Gandevi.

WANTED to purchase 400 sqr.-yards of LAND at DADUR, just near any of the Railway Stations. Apply stating price per sqr.-yard, to "A B," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a young LADY, able to correspond in English and having some experience of Dressmaking and Millinery to assist a Dressmaker. Apply to "N. M.," care of this paper, stating salary wanted.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

WANTED TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS in the Palitana State. Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Retired First-class Civil Hospital Assistants preferred. Apply sharp to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, PALITANA, with testimonials.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man.—Address "W," care of this office.

RECEIVED, French Fancy Ornamental 15 day-going Clocks, with glass Domes, Rs. 250, Rs. 350, Rs. 400 to Rs. 600.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's, Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR.—"During my stay at the RIPON HOTEL I was very Comfortable indeed. The food and attendance were very good. I can highly recommend the Hotel.—St.—ley Ed.—des, Brigadier General."

PHAETON to go to Mahableshwar from Wathar. Most Cheap. Apply to BAPU SHERKAR, Wai.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwala and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

EK DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with 2 Music Rolls, Rs. 50. Extra Music Rolls, Rs. 3 each. These are sweet-toned organs—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICES.

AN EXAMINATION for the M. D. DEGREE of the INDEPENDENT MEDICAL COLLEGE of CHICAGO, will BEGIN in BOMBAY, on the 5th of December, 1898, under the Supervision of a Representative Committee, appointed by the College Authorities.

For further particulars apply to—

FRANK E. LYON, M. D.,
Secretary of the Representative Committee,
Nawab Tank, Mazagon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52. —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REID, MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. R. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interes and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,930,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

W. H. Townsend, Agent, | R. M. Roe., Assistant Acct.
J. A. Jeffrey, Accountant. | G. G. S. Forsyth do.
W. F. Skene, Assistant Accountant.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers,
JOHN WALTER, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

1 gold hunting watch.
1 mahogany square piano, by Soundy and Co.
1 ebonized cottage piano, by Rose, in excellent order.
1 khaki tent with poles and iron pegs.
3 bales canvas.
Household furniture

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 9	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY, LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES.

The fullest and latest Information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. **TAILOR & OUTFITTER,**

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

550 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horse standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent couch; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is [illegible] so they are unrivalled in the [illegible] asthma, and Bron-

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 4-42m., 5-23a. Low water, 0-10m., 11-24a.
High Court re-opens.
Adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Castello entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Sabarmati left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra and Inchisla entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Dwarka left it on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from yesterday the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 6 *viz.*,—1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Head Branch: Statement for October 1898:—Daily average attendance157; admissions, 1,901. Prevailing diseases:—Fevers and diseases of the respiratory organs.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS AND THE UNIVERSITY.—With regard to the petition of the students of the Collegiate Institutions to the High Court against the University, we learned that the Syndicate has allowed the students to appear at the Previous Examination commencing to-day as asked for by these students and on the conditions which they themselves had stated in their plaint before the High Court.

THE LATE MR. RUNCHORLAL.—At a special general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Sheth Mansookbhai Bhagoobhai presiding, it was decided to send a letter of condolence to Mr. Madavlal Runchorlal and other members of the late Hon. R. B. Runchorlal Chotalal's family at the sad loss sustained by the Association and the mill agents by his death. The Hon. Ranchorlal was the president of the Association from its commencement, and the Association was greatly benefited by his able, judicious and foresighted advice.

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION.—An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held in Ready money Building on Saturday last, when the discussion on the present position of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic inoculation was continued. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna occupied the chair. Two amendments were proposed, one by Dr. Deshmukh and another by Dr. Nadershaw Sukhia, but as the meeting expressed an opinion that it was not desirable to publish them at this stage of the discussion, the chairman requested the reporters of the Press not to report the proceedings, which were afterwards conducted in private.

EXTENSIVE THEFT AT BREACH CANDY.—Bai Meherbai, widow of Mr. Nowrojee Ardasir Davar, residing at Davar Hall, Warden Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 7,200, from a large wooden box kept in a strong room on the ground-floor of her house, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning. The police went up to the spot and made inquiries, but there was nothing to indicate how the two doors of the strong room were opened. The outer door is fitted with an ordinary lock, while the inner one with a Chubb's lock, the keys of which were always kept by the complainant. The large wooden box, containing the property stolen, was opened by the thief or thieves with an auger. A large quantity of property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and silk wearing apparel, was left untouched by the thief or thieves. Mr. Dorabji Nowroji Davar, one of the sons of the complainant, who was sleeping in the hall noticed a man leaving the bungalow at 1-30 a.m., and raised an alarm. The thief, however, effected his escape. The Commissioner and Deputy Commisssoner of Police made personal inquiries at the bungalow. The matter is being investigated by the divisional and detective police.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CARRIAGE AND HORSE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Stanford charged Pestonji Jamsetji Dubash, before Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a hack victoria and a horse valued at Rs. 500, the property of Rustomji Pestonji Kabra, owner of public conveyances, residing at Cheera Bazaar. From inquiries made by the police it appears that on Friday morning complainant's driver, named Cushna Yesoo, took his master's victoria No. 557 out of the stable, to play in for hire and while returning to the stables at Bapty Road at 5 o'clock in the evening, the accused in company of two other persons, stopped the conveyance at the junction of Fakland and Bapty Roads and prevented him from taking it to the stables. The accused told the driver to go and bring his master, and as he would not give up the conveyance and the horse, the driver went to call complainant and when he returned, he found the accused had absconded. A report was made to the police, who recovered the conveyance and the horse while they were being despatched to Bandora at half-past 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. The accused said that the complainant had purchased the property from him but had not yet paid for it. The complainant on the other hand stated that he had paid for the carriage and horse and held a receipt for the same. The case was remanded.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPECIAL HEALTH OFFICER AT KOLHAPUR.—It is reported that Dr. Dorabshet, the Special Health Officer of the City of Kolhapur, has tendered the resignation of his services to the Dewan of the Kolhapur State, as he is unwilling to serve under the Municipality of Kolhapur.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE FORTHCOMING CAVALRY MANŒUVRES.

A GENERAL ORDER is issued regarding the cavalry camps in January at Aligarh, Delhi and Umballa. The revenue composition of the brigades has been already published, but it is further notified that the 5th Bengal Cavalry will be attached to the 6th Brigade from Cawnpore to Aligarh, and the 15th Bengal Lancers will be attached to the 1st Brigade from Mian Mir to Umballa. The strength of regiments will be, as far as possible, full field service strength, forming depots, British regiments, three service squadrons; native Regiments 500 followers; the British corps on field service scale; the native corps, on peace scale. A detachment of one officer and 20 men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, equipped with riding mules, will be attached to each Division. Both Divisions will be in camp near Delhi from the 7th to the 16th January 1899. Mess dress will not be worn during the manœuvres or at camp near Delhi; full dress will not be taken. Serge clothing as well as khaki will be taken by both Divisions. Transport on field service scale will be provided, and carriage for the mess-tent, canteens and serge clothing will be allowed in addition. This scale is to be adhered to during the manœuvres. Units will be restricted to carriage for the prescribed field service scales of equipment, baggage, etc., modified as may be necessary to meet the strength and reduced weight of ammunition, clothing and stores that will accompany. All troops will take the marching scale of medical establishments, medical and hospital equipments, etc., ambulance transport arrangements should, moreover, be made for sending all sick and disabled men to the nearest station or regimental hospital as the case may be. Blank ammunition at the rate of 20 rounds per carbine and 400 rounds per batteries will be taken by the regiments and battery, which are recommended to bring canvas watering troughs.

COLABA HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions to the Colaba Hospital Fund:—

	Rs.
J H Du Boulay, Esq, Deputy Commissioner	100
H S Strong, Esq, Lieut Dt Officer, A	50
A Rooman Esq	25
R H Frost, Esq	5
A W W	5
The Goculdass Canjee Press Co	25

—Your's &c.,

C. HUMMEL,
Honorary Secretary.
55 Esplanade Road, Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd November, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 29th Oct. 1898....	9,805,400
Balance to be remitted from 30th Oct. 1898 to 31st March 1899.....	6,194,600

THE medical report of the Japanese Navy for 1895—the year of the war between China and Japan—has just been issued in English; and furnishes the only authentic statements, hitherto published, with regard to the losses suffered by the Japanese fleet during the war. The strength of the personnel of the navy was 13,000 all told, most of whom were between the ages of 20 and 25. The losses is killed and wounded only amounted to 96; while those who were placed on the sick list numbered slightly over 5,000; of the latter over 1,500 suffered from complaints which have wrought such havoc among the British soldiers in India. Of course no definite conclusions can be drawn from the losses incurred in a struggle with an [illegible] like the Chinese fleet: nevertheless the ex- [illegible] small number of casualties on the Japanese [illegible]s attention, especially when it is compared [illegible]k list. The result is curiously like that of [illegible]panish-American War.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	9
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	17
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	4	0	
C	Market	3	0	9
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	9
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	20
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	1	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	2	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain Parel		1	10
	General Mahomedan		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Total	12	6	85
	Same date last year	14	5	111

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	1	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie		1	17
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market	4	0	23
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	7
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	24
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	4
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	6
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-E. & Unknown	1	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	14
	Modikhana		4	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Total	12	8	97
	Total plague deaths to date	31,887	28,056	
	Same date last year	14	9	95

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 23rd, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 29th, October 1898.

Hospital	Diseases.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Public Hospital Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	26	7	...	4	9	20
	Chicken pox	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Relapsing Fever	115	30	...	37	5	103
	Observation	5	6	3	4	...	4
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	15	12	3	6	6	12
	Relapsing Fever	9	8	...	11	...	6
	Observation	31	53	...	..	...	13
	Contacts	1	4	...	1	...	4
Maratha Hospital	Plague	49	4	1	11	4	30
	Relapsing Fever	32	7	7	12	2	31
	Observation	41	24	6	24	9	49
	Contacts	59	14	...	9	..	64
	Evicts	1	...	...	...	...	1
Private Hospital Bhatia Plague Hospital, Mint Road	Plague	2	..	..	...	...	2
	OtherDiseases	...	1	...	...	1	..
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	85	...	...	...	...	85
	Evicts	447	...	...	...	...	447
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	4	...	...	2	...	2
	Observation	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Contacts	5	..	..	3	..	2
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague	6	3	...	3	4	2
	Relapsing Fever	...	1	...	..	...	1
	Contacts	...	3	...	..	...	3
Islam Nagdevi Hospital	No cases though opened for patients.						
Memon Moholla Hospital	No cases though opened for patients.						
Port Trust Hospital	Plague	4	..	...	1	...	3
	Observation	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Contacts	20a	...	...	10a	..	10
	Evicts	5	...	...	...	...	5
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	2	1	..	1	1	1
Haji Cassum Jussub's Plague Hospital	Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modh and Parward Hospital	Plague	4	..	...		1	3
Kapol and Lad Hospital	Plague	6	1	..	1	2	4
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	8	3	..	3	1	7
	Contacts	...	6	3	...	...	3
General Musalman Hospital,	Pneumonic Fever	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Plague Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Plague Bubonic	2	1	..	...	...	3
	Relapsing Fever	1	..	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	2	4	...	...	...	6
Marwari Fatepur Hospital	Plague	2	..	...	1	1	..
Abdul Rahiman Street Hospital,	No patients.						
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	25	198	..	24	...	199
	Evicts	652	...	..	...	...	652
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	4	1	...	..	2	3
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	2	2	...	1	1	2
	Other Diseases	..	1	...	..	1	..
	Observation	1	...	...	1	..	...
	Contacts	2	4	...	2	...	4
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	28	5	...	...	2	31
	Relapsing Fever	4	...	...	..	...	4
	Other Diseases	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Observation	..	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	13	4	...	5	...	12
Beni Israel Hospital	Plague	4	..	...	1	...	3
	Observation	1	..	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	22	...	...	3	...	19
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	6	...	...	1	1	4
	Other diseases	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Contacts	7	1	...	4	...	4
G Lund's Hospital	Plague	..	6	...	...	5	1
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Other diseases	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Observation	3	2	...	4	...	1
Telegu Hospital	Plague	7	...	...	...	..	7
	Contacts	6	...	...	...	...	6
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	92	...	...	...	1	91
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts	53	9	...	33	...	29
	Evicts	260	13*	...	...	1§	272
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	51	22	...	36	...	37
	Evicts	...	25	...	...	...	25
Balaram Camp	Contacts	5	7	...	8	...	4
	Evicts	122	...	...	...	...	123
Byculla Camp	Evicts	278	18	4	...	1	291
Parsi Fever Hospital	Plague	4	..	..	1	..	3
	Other diseases	6	..	...	...	...	6
	Observation	...	1	...	...	...	...

a in Camp.

* Includes 1 birth male child. § Woman after child birth

INOCULATIONS.

Prophylactic inoculations in Bombay reported to the Municipal Commissioner on 4th November.

Address.	Names of Operator.	In persons inoculated.	In persons who had also inoculated previously.
House to House Inoculation	Dr D K Patel	24	5
House to House Inoculation	Dr R V Patel	196	..
Port Trust	Dr S Permanandas	1	1
Malabar Hill Peddar Road	Dr K B Shroff	15	9
Mazagon	Dr Pathare	157	...
Khoshroo Lodge	Dr De Quadros	3	5
Ripon Road Office	Dr Jayakar	64	...
House to House Inoculation	Dr Abadas	7	..
House to House Inoculation	Dr Godinho	13	...
Grant Road Pharmacy	Dr Paymaster	3	...
		483	20

Total of persons Inoculated during 1898 up to 2nd November 24,217

Casts and Nationalities.	Total of Inoculated during the last week.	Total of inoculated this year.
Brahmins	4	975
Jains	1	184
High caste Hindus	23	3,24
Low caste do	291	4,897
Mussalmans	145	6,886
Parsees	5	6,102
Jews	...	132
Europeans	1	102
Eurasians	1	29
Native Christians	12	953
Other Nationalities	...	210
Unclassified Hindus	...	573
	483	24,217

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 7.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

For dismissal.

417-98—Ardesir H and D—Otto Ernst and another vs John H N Graham and others—Craigie L and O

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

311,996—Hiralal M and M—T Manockchand and another vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G

59,98—In person Janardhan Mathoora vs Doorga Chandi Pardesi

705,97—Crawford B and Co—Dwarkadas Khooldas and another vs Syed Mirza Shirazi and another—Payne G and S

709,97—Ardasir H and D—Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs Lalloo Nathoo—Dikshit and D

361,94—Edgelow G and W—Laloobhai Chaganlal vs Narrotamdas Inderjee Vaishnav and another—Dikshit and D

204,97—Matubhai and J—Bhicabhai Nathoobhai vs Ladkibai and others—Little and Co

698,97—Little and Co—Charles Agnew Turner vs Mahomed Cansum Mansoor

277,97—Payne G and S—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nursey and another—Edgelow G, and W

603,94—Manuklal D and J—The Administration General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Premchand and others—In person

352,99—Daphtary and F—Goolam Hoosein Miya Khan vs Mahomedally Rassoojee—Payne G and S

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

22,97—Matubhai and J—Bhawanishanker Ruttonjee and others vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S, part heard

For Trial of Issues.

339,84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran Ag Adv General and others—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi

Postponed Long Causes.

184,97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayum Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R

273,97—Captain V—Sittaram Sawba and another vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co, Ld—Dikshit and D

Testamentary Suits.

30,97—Chitnis M and M—Wasudeo Moreshwar Putverdhan vs Janardhan Venayek Joshi—Dikshit and D

4,98—Little and Co—Ladkibai vs Mahaluxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M

1,98—Hiralal M and M—Bai Cullianbai vs Bai Mullbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

5,98—Jehangir and S—Minbai vs Meherally Moosabhoy Munjee—Little and Co

14,97—Jehangir and S—Moopajee Esoofalli Mulla and others vs Hoosinaboo—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

573,97—Edgelow and G and W—Mirza Ali Mahomed Shiraze vs Hajee Abdul Hussain bin Zenulabedin—Craigie L and O

5,98—Mathubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Canjee Lilladhur—Little and Co

544,96—Bhaishanker and K—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmal Dhode vs Mokamchand Rottonchand—Ardaser H and D

458,95—Bhaishanker and K—Tribhowandas Varjeewandas and another vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Smetham R and N

208 & 317,96—Mathubhai and J—Girdhar Dalsukh and others vs Bai Devali—Bhaishanker and K

77,96—In person—Bai Devali vs Girdhar Dalsukh and others Matubhai and J

327,11499,97—Craigie L and O—Shaik Hoosen bin Gulam Mohideen Rozay vs Hajee Meya Abdoola H Meeya Ahmed Khandwami and others—Bicknell M and M

399,96—Balkrishna V N K—Wasudeo Ballaiee vs Narayen Bheam and others—In person, and K R Mehta

93,97—Shamrao P—Vishram Purshotum vs Nanabhoy Sadanand and others—Khunderao and S, and Daphtary and F

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsy vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another

342,97—Mathubhai and J—Bhimjee Kerson and others vs Raojee Nanchand and another—Crawford and Co

277,97,943—In person—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Bhimjee Kerson and others Mathubai and J

223,97—Bhaishanker and K—Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

For Judgment.

300-98—Bicknell M and M—Hirabhai and another vs Ardeshir Sorabjee Baruchа—In person

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

453,98—Tyabjee D and Co—Binodiram Balchand vs Rajaram Ramchandra—Pestonjee R and K

Postponed Long Causes.

630,97—Ardashir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Comptoir Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O

233,98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulhens vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir H and D

294,98—Hiralal M and M—Sewram Harmukhrai vs Hiralal Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co

458,97—Craigie L and O—Leo Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J

New Long Causes.

271,98—E F Nicholson—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Amulakhbai and others

231,98—Sorabjee and J—Laminbhai Purshotum and another vs Radhavahoo alias Ladkavahoo and others—Jehangir and S

346-98—Framjee and D—Narsey Nangao and another vs Bachoobai—J C Cama

For Further directions and cost on Commissioner's Report

166,95—Daphtary and F—Chunilal Gordhandas Ganderia vs Saccoobai

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

500,94—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdul Sata vs Abdul—J C Cama.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	30·071	Calm	1	79·6	49·2	73	...	...	...
Sirsa	30·005	NW	7	83·3	51·2	54	...	...	...
Delhi	30·024	ESE	5	79·2	52·6	60	...	·31	+0,31
Agra	30·065	NE	4	84·5	49·9	62	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·987	Calm	3	84·2	64·0	89	0·08	0·65	...
Allahabad	29·990	NNE	7	83·6	63·4	75	0·02	0·06	+0·06
Jhansi	30·012	Calm	1	85·6	64·2	89	0·06	0·23	+0·21
Jacobabad	30·065	NW	5	88·0	48·5	44	...	...	...
Karachi	30·030	NE	9	89·4	65·0	33	...	...	—0·32
Jeypore	30·024	N	3	86·1	61·5	37	...	...	—0·01
Ajmere	30·047	Calm	3	83·9	64·7	61	...	...	...
Deesa	29·932	E	10	97·3	68·0	24	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	29·895	NNE	4	94·2	69·1	34	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·955	ENE	7	90·8	67·4	23	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·890	N	7	93·9	64·9	19	...	...	...
Ghadechi	29·862	NE	4	93·6	66·3	52	...	...	...
Veraval	29·823	NE	6	91·6	68·3	29	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·010	NNE	4	83·5	64·7	51	...	...	...
Indore	29·947	N	3	89·2	66·1	66	...	...	—0·05
Saugor	29·987	NNE	3	89·3	65·6	61	...	...	—0·02
Jubulpore	29·924	W	2	88·9	61·8	67	...	...	—0·01
Hoshangabad	29·946	Clam	1	89·2	65·2	68	...	...	—0·04
Khandwa	29·910	NE	3	92·7	62·1	49	...	...	—0·06
Raipur	29·931	NE	3	84·3	63·2	68	...	...	—0·23
Nagpur	29·954	Calm	5	89·7	64·1	66	...	...	—0·19
Amraoti	29·915	ENE	7	91·2	64·8	54	...	...	—0·06
Akola	29·908	NE	6	92·9	62·2	49	...	...	—0·10
Surat	29·843	Calm	...	95·2	68·0	55	...	...	—0·03
Malegaon	29·887	WSW	4	92·4	60·9	57	...	...	—0·13
Bombay	29·846	NE	9	88·4	75·0	78	...	...	—0·32
Poona	29·870	ESE	4	91·2	60·4	43	...	...	—0·28
Ahmednagar	29·863	SSE	2	90·3	64·2	84	..	...	..
Aurangabad	29·909	Calm	3	92·3	59·2	12	...	...	—0·36
Sholapur	29·846	ESE	9	91·7	64·1	52	...	...	—0·26
Ratnagiri	29·781	ESE	4	89·4	71·4	57	...	...	—0·26

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED

LEONARD HAXELL,

PROPRIETOR.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and pirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists
For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)
Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN &Co.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5.

In the price of Consols there was an advance of 5-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 5-8. French Rentes were unchanged at 102; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·33 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained 113 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 1-8 per cent., to £61 5-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. less in value, at 28 1-8d. per oz.; but was unchanged in New York at 61 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent lower, at 4·86 dollars. About £150,000 in Gold was paid in to the Bank of England yesterday. The shipments of Specie comprised £110,000 in Silver to Bombay, £10,000 to Calcutta, and 23,000 to Hongkong, with £60,000 in Gold to Bombay and £10,000 to Calcutta. For Braziers Copper the quotation was £62.

There was a further advance in Consols to-day of 1-16 per cent., to 109 11-16. Paris Exchange on London was again higher to the extent of 1 1-2 centime, at 25·34 1-2 fcs. French Rentes continued at 102, Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2, and Rupee Securities at £61 5-8. The Exchange Banks lowered their buying rate on India at 30 day's sight by 1-16d., to 1s. 3 3-4d. In Bar Silver there was no further change, 28 1-8d. per oz. being the quotation; and in New York the price of the metal remained at 61 3-8 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London at 4·86 dollars. Some £ 100,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steady at closing yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady The days Sales were 10,000 bales inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 17,000 bales. In prices both spot and for arrival there was no change. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Prices continued without change all round in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day. The Sales for the day amounted to 10,000 bales, and the Imports to 6,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 66,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 10,000 bales greater, at 78,000 bales. The week's Imports showed a falling off to the extent of 14,000 bales, at 122,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 42,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 635,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 5 5-16 cents per lb.; while Futures for February and May declined 4 points each, to 5·14 and 5·27 cents per lb.; respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 69,000 bales, as against 61,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 65,000 bales on the previous year.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was again without change at 5 5-16 cents per lb., February Futures recovered 2 points, at 5·16 cents, and May 1 point, at 5·28 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 68,000 bales, compared with 67,000 bales on the same day last year, and 38,000 in the year before. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 3,640,000 bales, being 560,000 bales greater than at the end of the previous week, at 3,080,000 bales.

In our local Cotton market there has to-day been a continuance of the dull feeling. Exporters purchased 300 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 103, 400 Khandesh (for December) at Rs. 123, and 400 Khandesh (ready) at Rs. 123 to Rs. 125; while the Mills bought 100 bales each of Viramgaum and Akola at Rs. 110 and Rs. 129, respectively, and 1,000 Khangaum (for December-January) at Rs. 129. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 145 per candy is quoted; for "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs. 127; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 120.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet, with a small business doing at current rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,565	bales.
Wheat	15,129	cwts.
Linseed	10,855	"
Rapeseed	3,205	"
Gingellyseed	11,303	"
Poppyseed	2,129	"
Castorseed	2,573	"
Rice	2,870	"

FREIGHTS.—The market has improved in tone, and 19s. per ton, for Marseilles has been done, November shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small business doing, the tone of the market being rather easier, and rates closing as follows:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d. "
Francs	1·71 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to firm, and quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents advanced from their opening level of 93 5-8 and 93 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, to 93 3-4 in both positions. Threes remained at 84 1-4.

SHARES.—Lukhmidas Mill are Rs. 30 higher, Coorla Rs. 15, Manockjee Petit Rs. 10, Southern Mahratta Rs. 2 1-2, Leopold Rs. 2, and New Great Eastern Rs. 40. The market is quiet but advancing.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 25th October, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 25, Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,69,13,218	13	2	1,74,54,254	12	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,75,53,297	7	4	5,07,13,918	4	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	15,04,327	4	1	6,65,229	3	6
Sundries	26,06,681	0	5	26,30,108	3	2
	Rs. 10,04,32,514	9	0	10,03,13,510	7	10

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	52,10,573	0	0	52,86,563	0	0
Other authorised Investmt.	70,04,694	0	0	69,88,494	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other						
Authorised Securities	1,61,47,457	4	11	1,55,72,579	5	7
Accounts of Credit &c.	2,16,81,944	8	3	1,93,20,961	2	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,04,85,140	2	3	1,95,77,440	4	3
Balances with other Banks	5,11,014	6	5	4,37,165	11	1
Bullion	1,494	4	0	1,337	12	0
Dead Stock	13,11,435	14	9	13,11,591	2	11
Stamps	9,373	6	6	10,083	1	6
Sundries	15,35,851	5	3	15,24,869	10	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	89,93,947	8	7	1,23,41,829	7	9
Do. at Branches	1,77,39,586	11	1	1,79,39,951	13	2
Rs	10,04,32,514	9	0	10,03,13,510	7	10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	7,36,289	Dec.
Do. at Branches	17,27,865	do.
Other Deposits	31,60,621	Inc.
Post Bills	8,39,098	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	59,790	Inc.
Loans	5,74,878	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	23,60,983	do.
Mercantile Bills	7,07,700	do.
Cash at Head Office	33,47,882	Inc.
Do at Branches	2,90,365	do.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 18-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The sum of about £1,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 5.

Orient Steamer Austral from London arrived.

The s. s. Sharmon from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on the 6th inst.

The s. s. Peshawar left Pennang for Bombay on the evening of the 5th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROOKS—November 6, at The Towers, Pali Hill, of paralysis, Mr Joshua Brooks, Senior Partner, Messrs. Brooks & Co, aged 60 years and 18 days. Funeral at 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning at the Bandora Cemetery.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

KINAHAN—BERESFORD—October 19, at S Phillips' Kensington, by the Rev John Woodraffe, Rector of King's Cliffe, Frederick Kinahan, Lieut R N, son of Frederick Kinahan, of Low Wood, Belfast, to Florence, elder daughter of Charles Beresford, Banker, Bombay.

DEATH.

FAULKNOR—October 28, at Cheltenham, General Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor, Bombay Army, late Commanding 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 6th Bombay Native Infantry, aged 74 years.

COCHIN CHINA.

DEATH.

CLERK—November 3, at Cape St James, Cochin China, after a few hours' acute fever, Arthur Lennox, of the Eastern Extension Australasian Telegraph Co, Ld, youngest son of Smollett William and Helen Clerk, Rutland House, Madras, aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLMOTT—November 2, at the residence of her father, Surgeon Captain H Hawkes, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Mr W H Wilmott, Inspector of Police, Vizagapatam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CASSELS—BOX—November 1, at Ranchi, Herbert Wentworth Cassels, of Calcutta, second son of the late Andrew Cassels, formerly member of the India Council, London, to Edith Augusta, third daughter of the late Rev Henry Adderley Box, of Exeter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—November 2, of pneumonia, at her residence, No 59, Bentinck Street, Isabella Browne, widow of the late William Gilbert Browne, aged 57 years, 11 months and 1 day.

PEACHEY—November 1, at Bangalore, from congestion of the brain, Annie Elizabeth Granger, the beloved wife of Mr Henry Peachey, late E I Ry, aged 73 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1898.

IT has now been officially announced in Paris that Fashoda will be evacuated. It was certain from the beginning that this course would be taken. It was inevitable, for the position was untenable. That was recognised at the outset by the *Matin* the organ of M. Meline, the late Premier, which pointed out that the old fort occupied by Major Marchand was 4000 miles from the French base on the Atlantic coast of Africa, and could not be held against a force with a base at Khartoum. M. Delcasse did not "put his foot down" and say that there would be no evacuation. On the contrary he said he was prepared to discuss the question in the most conciliatory spirit; but when asked whether he would issue orders for immediate evacuation without any preliminary discussion, he replied not unreasonably, that he must not be asked to do what was impossible. There has been discussion, protracted by the violence of press polemics, and it must be said by the indiscreet utterances of statesmen, anxious to claim credit for firm determination to spill the last drop of blood in everybody's veins rather than abate one jot of their country's claims. But evacuation, it was patent to everyone would end the controversy; evacuation and reasonable discussion, not war. The evacuation began informally last week when Major Marchand, "on his own initiative," proceeded down the Nile to Khartoum and Cairo *en route* to Paris. That energetic explorer deemed it necessary to take the second part of his report to Paris himself, and so he set out at once without waiting for official authorisation. M. Delcasse informed the British Ambassador that there was no Marchand Mission. For ten days past there has been no Major Marchand at Fashoda, that emissary of civilisation being on his way to Paris. When the other Frenchmen of his party follow him, where will the Fashoda question be? Where will be all the money lavished in preparation for a war, that every man of sense and discernment knew to be a political and moral impossibility? That money has been spent, and it is to be hoped that its expenditure has not been wholly wasted. The coals and the gunpowder and the high explosives will be returned into store, and the feverish activity which prevailed for weeks in dockyards and arsenals, will be succeeded by steady work, restricted to eight hours a-day, without overtime. The world at large will know something of the geography of the Upper Nile; that Fashoda is a most uninviting place, with a specially malignant form of fever on which it has conferred its own name, and that it will henceforth have the honour of belonging at once to Great Britain and to Egypt, and the mortification of being equally valueless to both. There is nothing in all that to justify the name of Fashoda rankling in the French heart for years to come. The Colonial Party will plen the name of Fashoda if it serve to give form and body to the long dormant proposals for the creation of a strong Colonial Army with its head quarters and its reserves in French Africa. It will be an evil day for Morocco when that project is realised. With two million Arabs in Algiers and Tunis and 20,000,000 natives of mixed race, and only partially Mussulmen in the Western Soudan to draw upon, an army of 200,000 men could be raised without much difficulty. But it can not be done in a day.

Now that for all practical purposes there is an end of the Fashoda question, diplomatists and the public will be able to turn their attention to the Peace Conference, which will have the pleasant task of dealing with the perplexing problems with which the Czar's Rescript bristles. The Conference will meet at Brussels as soon as all the preliminary arrangements are completed. Before issuing the Rescript, the Czar informed King Leopold, through a special channel, of the intention to propose a Conference with a view to putting a limit to the continuous increase of the armaments that have become a burden to Europe, and inquired whether in the event of its being agreed to His Majesty would object to its being held in Brussels. The King expressed his full approval, and said that it would give him great pleasure if the sittings were held in the Belgian capital; but he intimated that before giving a definitive answer, he should wish to confer with the President of the French Republic. His Majesty in August proceeded to Havre where M. Faure was then staying. The President was no stranger to the Emperor Nicholas' intention, and he expressed entire approval of the proposal to hold the Conference in the capital of a neutral State, the nearest neighbour to France. Count Muravieff, after his recent visit to Paris, proceeded to Brussels to discuss with King Leopold the arrangements for the forthcoming Conference, over which the King of the Belgians will preside, at all events on the first day. It is intended to appoint a Committee of Arbitration to which controversial questions will be referred with a view to a friendly solution. That Council of Conciliation may easily wreck the Conference, and in so doing giving a fresh impetus to the armaments which it was intended to moderate. Will the future of Alsace and Lorraine be referred to the Committee of Arbitration with instructions to talk the subject over with the French and German representatives? Will the Philippines, which the United States are resolved to annex and Spain declines to cede, form a fitting subject for the Committee? In that case presumably Great Britain and the States would hold that the Islands rightly belong to the Power that desires to possess them. The press of Russia in Germany is opposed to that simple solution, and it is reasonable to suppose that those States would have the concurrence of France in upholding the claims of the Power which has possessed them for three hundred years. Japan, which has covetted the Philippines since she became a Sea-Power, would view the question no doubt from her own point of view, and give her vote to which ever side was willing to give her the largest share of the spoil.

It would be interesting to know whether Count Muravieff intends to consult the Arbitrators as to the conclusion of an Anglo-American Alliance against the rest of the world, with the possible exception of Japan, would tend to diminish the competition in armaments or to add new zest to the game of "beggar-my-neighbour." Sir Richard Temple in the *North American Review*, compares the combined forces of Russia, Germany and France, with those of Great Britain and the United States. The three former have a white population of 221,000,000, as against 125,000,000. But the former have only 64,000,000 coloured subjects, while Great Britain has 341,000,000 and the States 9,000,000 Negroes. The totals work out at 285,000,000, while the trans-oceanic Empires have 475,000.000, the revenue of the former is £405,000,000, that of the latter £377,000,000. The respective armies are put at 7,000,000—a decidedly moderate estimate—and 1,000,000 respectively, while the ships number 381 and 410. There are many more figures, but these are enough to indicate the respective resources in men, money, soldiers and ships of an Anglo-American and a Continental combination. It would take the Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference some time to work them out and see whether an equation could be arrived at, giving promise of an effectual check on the growth of armaments. What if Great Britain and the United States should be seized with a desire to level up to the Continental Powers in the number of trained and effective soldiers, that can be set in motion any day at six in the morning by touching an electric bell? It is pretty evident by this time that the Continental States have been smitten with the mad design of placing on the high seas ship for ship with Britannia.

For good or evil, America has been worked upon by Captain Mahan not to rest until she becomes as mighty on the waves as on land. The Hon. J. G. Carlisle in *Harper's*, while protesting against the "New Imperial Spirit," as certain to lead to European entanglements, and turn the United States into a great war-making land grabbing machine, denounces the proposed alliance with England as certain to multiply the burdens of America, and goes on to argue that without any alliance, the combined influence of the kindred nations would give them "the practical control of international affairs;" only that and nothing more. It would surely be unreasonable to suppose that the Committee of Arbitration would find any difficulty in recommending the nations to be thus controlled, not to seek to keep their liberty of action, by increasing their armaments and thus up-set the avowed purpose of the Conference. Canada will not be represented at Brussels; if she were shemight give expression to the alarm with which the *Canadian Magazine* sees the first fruits of the policy of expansion, to which the United States, with the entire approval of the English press, now stands committed. "We of to-day witness events which must be fraught with enormous consequences to the world. It is the addition of one more great force to the European muddle, and it cannot be honestly said that it is a pacifying force." Who knows that it may not be turned on Canada as irresistibly and as unexpectedly as it was turned the other day on Cuba and Puerto Rica, and now on the Philippines? Will the Peace Conference impress on the United States the necessity of restricting their military and naval preparations, and thus co-operate in the good work of limiting the excessive armaments which are crushing the people under a weight of armour out of all proportion to their real needs? It is very doubtful.

THE resolution of the Government of India on the reports of the registrations of Joint stock companies just published is, if possible, a balder document than that which was issued a month ago by the Government of Bombay. It may be interesting to note that the Bombay report was the latest received by a whole month, and four months after the first. The delay may be taken as an illustration of the effect upon the Bombay administration of the employment of so many members of the Civil Service on plague and famine duty. Every department is undermanned and overworked. The strain has now lasted some three years, and as many men have been compelled to take leave—very difficult to get even on medical certificate—from break down of health, the pressure still continues though the famine is happily over. We hear, on excellent authority, that at the present moment in many of the districts the revenue branch of the service has been so drawn upon for plague duty, that the supervision held to be indispensible in ordinary times is woefully deficient. This is a matter that may well be pressed on the attention of the Secretary of State. It is all very well to send out from England medical men and trained nurses to meet the special exigencies of plague, but the needs of the administration, depleted by the imperious demands of three exceptional years can not be safely ignored. To return to the report. The total net increase in paid-up capital was Rx. 1966,763; in Bombay Rx. 1289,054, in Bengal Rx. 182,265 and in Madras Rx. 389,810. Bombay and Bengal between them have 84 per cent of the whole paid-up capital. The largest number of companies is registered in Bengal; but figures show that the average capital of each company stands highest in Bombay and is relatively low in Bengal. As has been observed in previous resolutions, it is observed again, that the comparative smallness of the average capital in Bengal is accounted for by the recent and remarkable development of so-called "provident" companies. No less than 414 such companies have been registered since 1893 with an aggregate paid-up capital of only Rx. 8,857, giving an average of Rx 21 to each company, while as many as 291 have no paid-up capital at all. In 1896-97, 208 companies of this class were registered, but last year the number fell to 27, and at the same time 114 companies which had been registered in previous years were driven into liquidation owing to their capital being insufficient and their business being carried on in complete disregard of recognised actuarial principles. In Madras there were 49 Mutual Loan Companies registered last year with a nominal capital of Rx. 2,61,050, of which Rx. 15,830 only was paid-up. Out of 54 provident societies registered in Bombay 53 were limited by guarantee. The total number of these companies working at the end of the year was 86, of which 83 were limited by guarantee. Government might have spared a few more remarks on the subject of companies of the kind and have fitly quoted the experiences of Bengal for the benefit and guidance of Bombay.

THE Madras Fine Arts Society has just been resuscitated, and the first exhibition under the new administration will shortly be held. The president of the Society is the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shepherd, and a strong local Committee has been formed. The Executive is now in communication with the Bombay Art Society with a view to fixing a date for the exhibition which shall not clash with ours, and will admit of pictures being sent down from Bombay to Madras after competing in our own exhibition. It is worthy of remark that in the case of pictures sent direct from the Bombay Exhibition, the Madras Society will return them free to exhibitors, despatching them, however, by goods train only. Exhibitors wishing their pictures despatched by passenger train will be required to remit the difference to the Honorary Secretary. There is not much attraction for exhibitors in this, for few would like to trust a canvas to a baggage train. But there is a long list of prizes, of which five are open to all India, the remainder being confined to the Madras presidency, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G.C.B. Commanding the Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary and Captain Low, Aide-de-Camp, left here from the Victoria Terminus for Poona, by the Saturday afternoon train, the departure being private. Brigadier General A. G. Creagh, C. B. R. A. Commanding the Bombay District, and Captain Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, were present at the station to see Sir Robert Low off. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure. Major General Hogg, commanding the Poona District, General Spragge and Colonel Stokes were also passengers by the same train.

THE High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the autumnal vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presides at an adjourned sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions at 11 o'clock.

ON Saturday evening last, at the Suburban District of Andheri, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector of Thana, and son of Mr. H. Wynford Barrow, late Municipal Secretary in Bombay, performed the pleasant function of naming the district "Murzbanabad" after Mr. M C. Murzban, C. I. E., the Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality. It has been well remarked that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before deserves to be called a benefactor of his fellowmen. Mr. Murzban has done for Andheri much more than this. He has been the means of creating a small colony of Bombay citizens at Andheri; of giving it a water supply from one of the lake, which supplies our city; of providing a public fountain, a hospital, a school, &c., and other works of public utility which are in contemplation. In recognition of these services, the inhabitants of the districts with the permission of the Collector of Thana, resolved to name it after Mr. Murzban, and Mr. Barrow performed the interesting ceremony on Saturday at the request of the inhabitants.

CAPTAIN DALY, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, made over charge to Mr. Bosanquet on the 2nd instant, prior to proceeding home on three months leave.

THE Government of India orders on the exchange compensation question, are likely to issue before the Viceroy leaves Simla.

THE Government have sanctioned a grant of field service concessions to the military escorts accompanying the Burma-China Boundary Commission. The escort will be equipped on field service scale.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FENN, C. I. E., Royal Army Medical Corps, who was Surgeon to Lord Lansdowne, has been offered and has accepted the post of Surgeon to Lord Curzon. Lieutenant-Colonel Fean is now in charge of the station hospital at Peshawar.

A CASE of plague is reported to have occurred in the disinfection gang at the village of Karyam in the Jullunder district. This is the first case since the 9th October. It is obvious that the disease, which it has more than once been hoped had ceased, is still hanging about.

MR. FARRER, Deputy Director General of the Post Office, now in England, has extended his leave up to the end of next April. Mr. Stewart Wilson, who is now officiating for him, will take up his new appointment of Postmaster-General of the Punjab in January.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SPRATT, R. E., has been appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works, *vice* Colonel Greenstreet, who vacates his appointment on the 27th instant. Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart takes over temporary charge of the Quetta Circle from Colonel Spratt.

THE revenue receipts of the South Indian Railway for the half-year ended 30th June last amounted to Rs. 43,49,055 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,10,950, leaving a net profit of Rs. 20,38,105. The Company's share of the surplus profits amounted to Rs. 1,47,652 as compared with Rs. 1,78,972 for the first half of 1897.

CAPTAIN WELLBY, 18th Hussars, who has started on a journey of exploration into the Upper Nile Valley *via* Somaliland and Abyssinia, was close to Menelik's capital at the end of September. His companion, Lieutenant B. Vincent, R. H. A., had separated from him in order to get some shooting in the Somali country.

COLONEL E. B. ANDERSON, Colonel on the Staff, Southern Shan States, will officiate in command of a second class district in Madras with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, vice General Cummins, D. S. O., proceeding on leave. Colonel Howlett, 12th Madras Infantry, officiates as Colonel on the Staff, vice Anderson.

THE medical members of the Plague Commission are men of repute in their profession, and the President, Professor Fraser of Edinburgh University, is known in India in connection with his investigations into the nature of snake poison; but it is not easy to see why Government need have gone so far when they had the whole of the Indian service to choose from.

THE *Madras Review* for November, which preserves a high level of excellence, contains another very interesting paper on Madras Forest Administration by Colonel Campbell Walker. There is also a very well written paper by "An Indian Lady" on "Ancient Indian Literature," while Mr. C. V. Swaminatha Aiyar contributes an article on his favourite topic. "The Encouragement of Vernaculars."

MAJOR MACLAGAN has been appointed Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department, Punjab, vice Mr. DuCane Smith. Major Abbott, R. E., on return from leave becomes Executive Engineer, Simla Provincial Division, replacing Mr. Wr. W. Macdonald, who goes on three months' leave on the 15th instant. Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R. E., becomes Assistant Engineer in the same division, vice Mr. Yeoman transferred to irrigation.

THE Madras Government has been carefully estimating its expenditure on plague preventive measures. In 1897-98, it appears, a total sum of Rs. 1,40,526 was spent, of which Rs 1,15,413 came from Local Funds From April 1st to July 31st of this year the total sum expended was Rs 1,28,567, of which Rs 1,01,466 came from Local Funds. For the whole of this official year, 1898-99, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 8,67,810, of which Rs. 5,82,386 will be "Local" and Rs. 2,85,424 "Provincial."

As many as 215 passengers, including a survey party on their way to Burma, arrived at Madras on Thursday morning by the Bangalore Mail train. There was a delay of over three hours caused by the disinfection of these passengers and by the issuing of passports to them; consequently the train arrived at 9-40 a.m., instead of at 6-30 as usual. An influx of this short naturally will test the capabilities of the Plague Inspectors at Perambore to the utmost, and it is to be hoped that every precaution will be taken not to allow the pressure of work to make the inspection a cursory one.

THERE are building at present for the Royal Navy 58 battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, including the new Royal Yacht. Twenty-three of these vessels are destroyers, and they are all in hand at private yards The first class battleships number nine, of which six are under construction at the Royal Dockyards. The great ship-building firms at Blackwall, Clydebank, Elswick, and elsewhere have also on their hands orders for 34 vessels from foreign states. Twelve of these are armoured vessels or protected cruisers. It is noticeable that the Admiralty has given up building torpedo boats, pure and simple. We only construct destroyers which of course, are really glorified torpedo-boats.

THE following decisions in connection with the rules regulating the new messing allowance have been arrived at:—(a) Non commissioned officers who have drawn their deferred pay cannot elect to come under the new rules. (b) Non-commissioned officers and men on the Unattached List, drawing consolidated salaries, cannot elect for the new rules unless returned to their corps, when they should at once be called upon to make their election. (c) Boys under the age of 19 years cannot elect to come under the new rules until they attain that age, when they must at once make their election (d) Men who enlisted in India after the 1st April 1898, and before the promulgation of the India Army Circular, come under the new rules.

COMMENTING on the last Travancore Administration Report the Madras Government remarks:—"The Report shows, as remarked by the Resident, that the year has been one of active progress and unstinted expenditure. It further testifies to the great personal interest taken by His Highness the Maharajah in all matters affecting the welfare of the people of Travancore and the prosperity of that State . . . To the Dewan, the Hon'ble S. Shangra Subbayyar, C.I.E., who retired early in 1898, the Travancore State owes a debt of gratitude for his long and meritorious service characterised as it was, to quote the Resident, 'by singular zeal, discretion and success.' Proofs of this success are contained throughout the Resident's present review which deals with the statistics of five years."

LADY ELGIN will hold a final meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Calcutta in December, and there should then be an opportunity afforded of summing up the work done during the five years now drawing to a close. Her Excellency during her stay in India has taken the very greatest interest in the work of the National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India. She has never failed to attend a meeting of the Central Committee of which she is President: considerations of personal convenience, delicate health or pressing engagements having had no weight when the business of the Association was in question. Lady Elgin has worthily borne the mantle which passed from Lady Lansdowne's shoulders to her own, and the example she has set has stimulated everyone in India connected with the Fund to renewed efforts. The work done in the Dufferin Hospitals and dispensaries has steadily increased since 1893, and the record of progress has been unbroken.

THE rapid growth of the Indian coal traffic as evidenced by the latest statistics is very striking Last year all records were beaten, but this year bids fair to leave last year's record far in the rear. During the first half of 1898, for instance, the East Indian Railway alone carried 4,14,75,160 maunds of coal downwards, being an increase of 16,08,472 maunds, and the upward traffic reached 82,84,734, an increase of 21,26,206 maunds, on the corresponding period of 1897: the total increase in the value of the traffic being Rs. 10,82,136. This is the largest half year's traffic ever recorded, and shows an increase in weight of 9 per cent, and in earning of 21 per cent. It is the first time downward traffic has reached 4000 lakhs of maunds in the half year, but the amount actually exportod during the half year was some 15 lakhs of maunds less than in the first half of 1897. The increase in the upward traffic was due largely to the fact that the railways had let their stocks run low, and with the revival of trade since the famine found it desirable to considerably replenish them. Such a marked growth in the carrying trade for one industry alone is most satisfactory.

THE National Society for the Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War has, with the consent of the British Government, sent a steamer called the Mayflower up the Nile for the transport of the sick and wounded from Assouan to Cairo—a distance of about 600 miles. The patients are brought from the front down the Nile in barges towed by a steamer, and at Assouan they are transhipped to the Mayflower, in which they are transported in luxury and comfort to Cairo. The Mayflower was originally a pleasure vessel, and has been transformed into a hospital-ship. She is a stern-wheel paddle-steamer, and is 143 feet in length; 52 sick and wounded men, and, if need be 72, can be accommodated on board her. The British Government have detached two medical officers and eight men of the R. A. M. C. for service on board this steamer; while the National Society for aiding the wounded has provided two nurses. This vessel is supplied with the most modern surgical and medical appliances, as well as medical comforts of every description, and it is needless on add that she has already been of the greatest service in transporting the sick and wounded, and is proving a welcome substitute for the hot and dusty railway from Assouan to Cairo.

THERE are two interesting features in the report on the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam just issued, the first and, according to the resolution, the most important being the inauguration of a syztem of continuous inquiry into agricultural conditions and statistics, designed to provide a source of information for fiscal purposes and a trustworthy basis for the next re-assessment of the Assam Valley. The mauza was selected as the most convenient unit, and mauza books containing a set of continuous statistics of cultivation, resignations, wholesale and retail prices, sales of land, rates of sub-letting and crop-cuttings, have been introduced. The second feature is the establishment, under the direction of Mr. B. C. Basu, the Assistant Director of the Department, of an Experimental Farm in Upper Shillong. This is, of course, in its infancy as yet, and at the end of the year only five acres of land had been broken up, but it may have a very useful future before it if properly conducted. So far Mr. Basu's efforts app

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially stated in Paris that the Government has decided to evacuate Fashoda.

REWARDING THE SIRDAR.

The Sirdar was rapturously cheered to-day whilst on his way to the Guildhall where he received the Freedom of the city and a superb sword of honour.

In replying to the speech by the Lord Mayor, Lord Kitchener, ascribed the conquest of the Soudan as being largely due to the able direction of Lord Cromer.

MAJOR MARCHAND'S MOVEMENTS.

Nov. 5.

It is believed that Major Marchand returns to Fashoda to conduct a mission thence to Jibutil.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Times," in a leading article, whilst rejoicing at the gratifying decision of France to evacuate Fashoda, refers to the future and declares plainly there can be no question of giving France territorial foothold in provinces which Egypt claims.

The French Press is resigned to the withdrawal of Marchand, but declares that Fashoda will rankle for a long time in the memory of France.

Major Marchand is left free to choose his own route for retiring either via the Congo, Egypt or Abyssinia.

THE FRENCH PRESS ASK FOR A STRONG COLONIAL ARMY.

Nov, 6.

In view of the attitude of England, the French papers are urging the formation of a Strong Colonial Army.

BANQUET TO THE SIRDAR.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE SITUATION.

LATER.

A banquet was given, this evening, at the Mansion House in honour of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, at which there was a splendid assemblage.

Lord Salisbury, in toasting Lord Kitchener, said he had received to-day a notification that the occupation of Fashoda was valueless to France who had resolved; that the occupation should cease. He could not say that all causes of controversy had thus been removed, probably they had not, but the acute and somewhat dangerous question was now removed.

His lordship praised in high terms the diplomacy of Lord Kitchener, who, he said, had gained the friendship of Major Marchand.

FURTHER HONOURS FOR THE SIRDAR

The Sirdar has accepted an invitation from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh to a banquet on the 29th when he will receive, simultaneously with Lord Dufferin, the Freedom of the City.

THE SETTLEMENT OF CRETE.

Nov. 6.

The Turkish evacuation of Crete being practically complete the Powers have agreed that a small Turkish detachment may remain in the Island to maintain an emblem of the Sovereignty of the Sultan.

Russia has formally proposed Prince George of Greece as Commissioner in Crete of the European Powers.

PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECF.

It is expected that Prince George of Greece will proceed to Crete immediately as Commissioner Genera of the European Powers.

AMERICA'S CLAIM TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners have virtually rejected the American demand for the cession of the Philippines.

THE DUPUY CABINET.

Nov. 4.

The new Cabinet has announced in the Chamber of Deputies its determination to uphold the supremacy of the civil power.

GOVERNMENT SUGGESTION TO THE PRESS:

DON'T TALK ABOUT MOBILISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The War Office courteously sent round a circular to the Press suggesting the propriety of with-holding at present, particulars of the contemplated mobilisation and the prevailing activity in Military and Naval circles; also urging that their publication was calculated to place us at a disadvantage with other Powers.

The *Times* of Friday declares, in answer to the resentment displayed by some of the French papers that steps have recently been taken by way of Naval and Military preparation, that they could not be reasonably taken exception to as they are in no wise provocative but purely precautionary, and their omission would have argued gross negligence.

The situation, except for the gradual silencing of the French Press, is apparently unchanged.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Authentic information appears to indicate that recent diplomatic differences have seriously threatened the Franco-Russian Alliance, especially the differences which have arisen regarding the protectorate of Christians in the Turkish dominions, and the friction caused by commercial rivalry in the Far East.

HEAVY GALES IN ENGLAND.

DISORGANISATION OF CHANNEL TRAFFIC.

During the last few days heavy gales have been seriously disorganising the Channel traffic.

On Wednesday the accumulation of passengers and mails of the three day's interrupted service were carried between Dover and Calais.

BISHOP WELLDON'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Wood, Head-master at Tunbridge, succeeds Bishop Welldon at Harrow.

OBITUARY.

General Tremenheere, aged 85, is dead.

THE FORCES IN UGANDA.

ATTACKS ON ARMED PARTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 5.

News from Uganda states that on the 16th August a party of 80 men of the 27th Bombay Infantry and 14 men of the Uganda Rifles under Lieut. Price were attacked by some 200 Langos, armed with bows and arrows, whom they drove off with a loss of two killed. The same day a portion of the above column pursued another party of about 60 for four hours, finally dispersing them with loss of one killed and 13 wounded. A column of 75 Nubians, Uganda Rifles, and 50 Swahills, under Lieut. Wake, was attacked by a party of about 100 Soudanese, assisted by large number of Wanganda and Wanijor tribesmen. Our casualties were 4 killed and 10 wounded. The enemy lost 18 killed.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian Railway Earnings for the week ending 22nd ultimo, now published, show a slight falling off compared with the same week last year, chiefly accounted for by the continued smaller receipts on the Southern Mahratta, North-Western and Madras Railways. On the other hand, the G. I. P. has done half a lakh better than the same week last year, while the East India Railway is stationary.

SIR WILLIAM AND LADY LOCKHART.

Nov. 6.

Sir William and Lady Lockhart arrived at Simla to-day privately and went to Snowdon.

THE WEATHER.

Winter storms seem to be commencing early, the sky here having clouded up and the outer ranges being already white with hail and snow.

KHYBER TRIBESMEN.

THE TERMS UNCONDITIONALLY ACCEPTED.

Deputations of the five Afridi clans who recently assented to the Government Khyber terms were interviewed again yesterday at Peshawar by Mr. Cunningham and General Egerton in the presence of a full Kambarkhel Jirga, and deputations of the Zakka Khels who were not present last time. All formerly announced their acceptance of terms, and the headmen attached their seals to a document drawn up by themselves declaring their unconditional assent. The whole combined Jirga then made a public prayer according to custom as a sign of their intention to abide by a solemn engagement. They asked again for a reduction of the salt duty, but were referred to the answer already given upon this subject. The payment will now be made to them (probably to-day) of three months' back allowances.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Regimental centre of the 13th, 20th and 22nd Madras Infantry, has been changed from Pallaveram to St. Thomas Mount.

Colonel G. W. Sawyer has been permitted to reside out of India. General Ellis has resumed command at Peshawar. Major R. Baker, I.M.S, Captain R.A.M.C. Lowis and Veterinary Major W. R. Hagger have been permitted to return to duty.

It has been decided that leave out of India taken by Royal Engineer Officers on the non-continuous list since March last may count, regarding pay, as leave under the Staff Corps Rules.

Captain W. H. Orr, I.M.S., succeeds Major Wyville Thompson as Medical Officer at the Lawrence Asylum, Sonawar.

DACOITY IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT.

VIGILANT MEASURES.

POONA, Nov. 6.

The police are still actively engaged both in Poona and Ahmednagar districts hunting various gangs of dacoits. A few days ago the police succeeded in arresting a man named Rama, a barber by caste, at Sungamner village in Nagar district. He made a confession before the magistrate in which he stated that he had left off all connection with the dacoits owing to their unfairness in the division of property. He had looted a sword and spurs, also same property found in his possession which belonged to some of the persons brutally treated in Oodeypore. This man has been wanted for a long time past as he has been engaged in dacoities. He lives two miles off Oodeypore and has some relations who were connected with the Oodeypore dacoity. The Inspector-General of Police has personally visited districts. Mr. Thatcher, District Superintendent Poona Police, has also arrived with an armed party on the trail of the dacoits. Chief constable Ballantine is also scouring the country in other directions. Six of the offenders in connection with the recent dacoity at Shevgaon on the borders of the Hyderabad State have been arrested.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT MOSSE.

Second Lieutenant Mosse attached to the Durham Ligh. Infantry, met with a nasty gun accident whilst he was loading cartridges with Schultze powder; the charge exploded, blowing off the top of one of his fingers. He is doing well.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LOW.

Lieutenant-General Low arrived yesterday from Bombay, several officials being present.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were 20 cases and 20 deaths recorded in the Poona District on Friday, and 25 cases and 15 deaths yesterday.

THE QUEEN'S STATUE REOPENED.

In the small hours of Saturday morning, in the presence of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E. Executive Engineer to the Municipality, the Queen's Statue on the Esplanade, the gift to the city of Khanderao Maharaj of Baroda, which had been daubed with tar by a Hindu miscreant, Damoder Hari Chapekar, according to his own confession on the 17th October 1896, was re-opened to public view. The matting round the Statue had been removed a few hours previously, and all loyal citizens were agreebly surprised to obtain again a full view of the benign features in marble of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. A public ceremony in connection with the re-opening seems to have been dispensed with.

The activity of Malicious Mischief-Makers, says the *Pioneer*, is one of the most unpleasant facts which have emerged in connection with the efforts now being made by the Government to secure peace on the North-West Frontier. Printed leaflets are sent across the frontier, mostly to mullahs, to which are obviously designed to stir the embers of fanaticism into a blaze at a fitting opportunity. Someone on this side was at the pains to translate Mr. Thorburn's celebrated speech into the vernacular and send copies into Swat and Bajour. One of these came back to the Malakand, and is treasured as a great curiosity. It would be interesting to know who the persons are who thus intrigue with tribesmen. It is the way of the border for warlike clans like the Euzufzai to "turn out" when fighting begins and it will take a long time to break this custom down. But if, further inland, there are men secretly at work, preaching disloyalty and playing upon the feeling of fanaticism which is so marked a characteristic of Mahomedan races wherever they are found, it behoves the Government to track them down. They are probably few in number and of no great weight among the influential leaders of the Mussalman population; but all the same they have a certain power for mischief, and their relations with the transfrontier tribes should be followed very closely. With men like the Haddah Mullah, the Mad Fakir, and Saiyad Akbar still alive there must always be the danger of fresh trouble in the country which marches with the Punjab border, and it is important to prevent any assistance being given to those religious leaders from India itself. About the loyalty of the Mahomedan population as a whole there need be no doubt, but there are malcontents and fanatics also who require to be watched.

SIMLA SEASON.

THE COLD WEATHER SETS IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 3

The wind blows cold from the snows and hoar frost lies in the shade at the back of Jakko, while the winter resident begins to be prominent on the mall in fur. Deserted, however, as the place appears, it is not so in reality, and the great Government departments are busy as ever. This is not only because even heaven-born civilians and twice-blessed staff college officers are human, and files are disposed of the quicker for the absence of the distractions of the season, for as a matter of fact the gaieties of the place depend almost entirely on the people who are up here on leave, and the men who take up the Secretariats have far too much to do to take more than a very secondary part in them. The fact, however, is that towards the end of the season there tends to be a rush to finish off arrears before the move begins, and the heads of the great departments get scattered on tour. To the outside public of course almost all the matters under consideration are subjects only of surmise, for the system generally adopted is to keep deliberations confidential until orders are passed upon them. This is as it should be; for while it is only right that the fullest opportunity should be given to those interested to express their views, once all available opinion that is likely to be of use, has been collected, nothing is gained by premature disclosure of partially digested matter. No one can live in Simla, however, without becoming more or less aware of the working of the machinery, while the announcements that are made from time to time, and the questions brought up in Council, afford many a clue to matters beyond the scope of the immediate subjects concerned.

To-morrow is the last council meeting of the Simla Session, and ere this letter reaches you, you will no doubt have received by Telegram full reports of what transpires there. The only measure to be passed into law is the Burma Legislation Bill, which extends to the province annexed in 1885, a number of the acts in force in Lower Burma. It is important chiefly as marking the progress made during the past twelve years in the administration of this part of the Indian Empire, and is entirely non-contentious, the change from the temporary arrangement hitherto in force to the more settled conditions obtaining elsewhere being one that every one is agreed must have come sooner or later, while no one is likely to dispute the opinion of the Burma Government that it need not be longer delayed. The Carriers Bill and the New Cantonment Bill, which also come up, are of a very different nature, the first dealing with the much-disputed question of the liability of Inland Steam Navigation Companies in regard to goods lost or damaged in transit; while the second proposes a change deeply affecting the owners of house property in Cantonments. These, however, are both matters that will be thrashed out in Calcutta, and the object of introducing them now is merely to enable the text of the proposed legislation to be published, thereby increasing the time which those concerned will have for discussing it before the question of passing it into law is brought up for final decision.

The publication of the Telegraph report this week is another event of some interest, as it raises once more the annually recurring discussion as to the possibility of introducing four anna messages. It is not generally known in this connection that thanks to the concession introduced last year, whereby deferred messages are delivered by hand instead of by post, the rate in this country for what are now telegrams of similar class to those at home, has been reduced below that obtaining in England. The way this arises is worth noticing. At home, as we all know, a message of twelve words which have to include the address is carried for sixpence. In India the rate is eight annas or practically eight pence for a message of eight words, excluding the address. Now it is found that on the average, the address in an Indian telegram is at least eight words long. The result is that something more than sixteen words are signalled for eight pence, which considering the fact that the distances traversed are vastly greater, is a somewhat cheaper arrangement than the twelve words for sixpence in England. The reason why it is not possible in this country to introduce the home system of charging for the address, is that Indian addresses are so much more complicated than English ones, that to put, as this would do, a premium on reducing them, would be to make delivery uncertain and give an altogether disproportionate amount of additional trouble to the telegraph officials. Even in the case of European firms with registered addresses the matter is not as simple as it at first looks; for apart from the difficulty of introducing an arrangement that would only apply to one class of clients, a registered address, however well-known the firm, has to be turned up in an index for each telegram, a not inconsiderable addition to the work that would have to be done for the four annas. This being the case we are not likely to see four anna tetegrams just yet, though the telegraph department is fully aware of the boon that such a service would be to the public and of the desirability of introducing it as soon as ever the onward march of scientific discovery, which is always tending to cheapen apparatus, renders the innovation practicable. At present the thing could only be done at very heavy loss, which the Government of India is not prepared to meet.

The decision to keep part of the Military and P. W. D. offices in Simla this winter has raised some discontent amongst the Eurasian and native clerks, who naturally feel it a hardship to be debarred from seeing their friends and relations in Calcutta, the Europeans on the other hand, being as a rule glad to be saved the expense that the keeping of an establishment in the plains as well as the hills involves. The question, however, will have to be settled independently of personal considerations of this kind, the matter depending on the more serious issue of efficiency which is certainly badly served by an annual migration of its present magnitude. At the same time, however, the clerks grievance is a real one and will have to be inquired into departmentally. I may add that it has been decided for the Forest Department Office to go down as usual to Calcutta.

The Transport Committee is still sitting in Simla, and the matters it has had to discuss have proved so heavy that there now seems little chance of its completing its labours until the end of the month. There is no doubt it is thrashing out the subject very completely and its recommendations will carry great weight. Whatever reorganisation of the service, however, it may devise, the main feature of any permanent improvement must rest in the keeping up in time of peace of a stronger minimum of both animals and men. This of course means heavy outlay, but without it it is impossible to see how anything like real efficiency can be secured.

Turning to more local matters I notice work has now recommenced on the extension of the water-supply which it is hoped to complete by next season. How badly it is needed is shown by the fact that the absence of rain during the past few weeks has again caused such a deficiency in the supply, that empty as the station is, it is doubtful whether the Municipality will be able to carry on until the snow comes without once more restricting the supply. The proposal is to close the hydrants for a certain number of hours daily, though it is not expected that it will be necessary to discontinue road-watering. It is to be hoped, however, that rain will come in time to save this arrangement having to be resorted to.

I must not close this letter without referring to the very attractive little performance at the theatre in aid of charity which is being got up by Mrs. Beresford Lovett with the co-operation of Colonel Stopford. Mrs. Craigie, Miss. Morton, Mrs. Muspratt Williams, and Messrs. Waterfield and Harris. The programme comprises two bright little pieces which are to be played next Saturday afternoon. I must also notice the winter amusement club which opened its session in the Townhall yesterday afternoon where a number of people gathered to visit and play Badminton.

The *Pioneer* writes:—We may confidently predict that the transfer from Allahabad to Bombay will be followed by a transfer from the Bombay High Court to Allahabad. Mr. Justice Strachey of the Bombay Court is clearly marked out for the appointment: it was no secret that he was well in the running at the time of Sir John Edge's departure, and the reasons (which had to do purely with considerations of expeliency and not of qualification) that were then thought to stand in the way, have since disappeared.

NOTES FROM POONA.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

Poona has been quite gay, and I have a lot to write about. The Kolhapur Race meeting, which could not be held in Kolhapur on account of the plague, came off here on the 27th, 29th, and 31st. The attendance on all three days was decidedly poor and the grandstand was almost empty, very few ladies turned out, and the lawn which on these occasions usually presents a gay and festive appearance looked quite deserted. Despite these disadvantages, those lovers of sport who did turn up saw some very fairly good racing, and although fields ruled small, and the distances were short, we had the pleasure of seeing some of the best ponies in this part of the country.

The first few day's sport opened with the Vishalghad Purse, for which Mr. Akerman's Sweet Vernal was hot favourite and started at 3 to 1 on—winning the race cleverly by a length from Bawbee—only four faced the starter for the Kolhapur Derby. Mr. Hyde's Evensong was the most fancied, and although Turban appeared to be making the running for the first half mile, the favourite came up, and from the bend cantered in winning as she liked. It was quite a day for favourites, and Mr. Hydes Fresco starting at 5 to 2 on won the Ichalkaranji Stakes by a length and a half from Chauvhan. Mr. Akerman's Tidal-wave was the most fancied of the 3 that turned out for the Bhavnagar Cup, but Clarice, caused an upset by romping in an easy winner. Favourites were again to the front for the Kagal Cup Nancy winning as she liked, and Fawn securing second place—and Magistrate and Invincible justified expectations by coming in first and second for the Extra Stakes.

Saturday the second day saw a marked improvement in attendance, the enclosure and grand stand wore a less deserted appearance. Fields ruled larger, and we saw some really good racing. Charter proved a surprise for the Madhoi Plate winning by half a length from the favourite Hyderi. The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Panala, splendidly steered by Gibbs, annexed the Kolhapur Pony Derby from Muktar. Col. Beaver's Albatross starting as favourite, securing only third place. Orphan and Romeo gave us an exciting finish for the Southern Mahratta Stakes resulting in a win for the former. Eclipse coming in half a length ahead of the favourite, Evensong, proved another upset. Nancy was considered a certainty for the Steward's plate, but failed to justify expectations and secured only third place, wailst the winner of the October Stakes turned up in Midnight a rank outsider.

The third day's sport was undoubtedly poor. Small fields, short distances, and poor attendance. Only two faced the starter for the Final Plate. Fleetwing was the most fancied and won by half a length from Bawbee after a good race. The Maharaja of Kolahpur's Kolahpur started hot favourite for the Selling Race and cantered in six lengths in front of Electric. A field of nine turned out for the Kolahpur Cup. Centaur and Phelwan shared the public confidence but expectations were upset once more as Mr. Ali Bin Amir's Pretender rushed to the front wining by a length and a half. Turban starting at 2 to 5 on for the Autumn Handicap led the entire distance and won as he liked, and Magistrate won the Farewell Stakes in much the same style. Clarice, Rapidity, and Roy were the only ones that started for the Stand Plate, and chances appeared to be about equal; the horses ran even for most part of the way, Clarice drawing away at the bend and winning comfortably. Helios inspite of carrying top weight managed to secure the Kurrunda Stakes after a capital race, by a head. On Saturday the 29th a most enjoyable concert was given at the Connaught Institute by Madam Koenig. Despite the fact that Poona is now somewhat empty, the room was filled from end to end, with a most appreciative audience, which speaks well for Madam Koenig's well established and wide-spread fame. Madame Lily Howard whose splendid voice and musical talent is now well known, delighted us all by her beautiful rendering of "The Holy City" which called forth an enthusiastic encore, to which she responded by singing the last verse over again, to the disappointment of the audience who had hoped for another song. Her duet with Miss Fletcher later on in the evening—Pinsuti's "meeting"—was not so successful. Perhaps the difference between a highly cultivated professional and an amateur is too marked for the voices to bend well together in a duet. Mrs. Rooth, well known, and always popular at musical entertainments in Poona, appeared to be nervous and not quite up to her usual form. She sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" in her sweet and sympathetic voice, but the choice was somewhat ambitious, and we should prefer to hear her in something more simple, Madame Koenig was received with loud applause and played her violin solo quite faultlessly, and in response to an enthusiastic encore gave a selection from Praff's concert. Mrs. Tinley who appeared for the first time, (and we trust it will not be by any means the last) in Poona, has a fine and well-trained voice, and sang with much style and Spirit—her rendering of "L'ardita" was greatly appreciated and called forth an encore. Undoubtedly the popular "hit" of the evening were the comic songs sung by Mr. Defrece which evoked roars of laughter. Both his songs were encored, his second song "Fish" quite brought down the house and his second encore took the form of a comic recital of the "Charge of the Light Brigade." The Revd. J. Reed delighted the audience by his fine rendering of Sargeants well-known song "Blow, Blow, thou winter wind." After an interval of ten minutes, the second part of the programme, The Musical absurdity "Crazed" was performed by Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Howard Smith and Miss Howard Smith—the acting throughout was splendid. Miss Howard Smith made a charming "Sally" and sang in a delightfully fresh and easy manner. It is much to be regretted that this is to be her last appearance on the Poona boards, as I understand that she is shortly to be married. She will carry with her the good wishes of all classes of Society in Poona who she has delighted on so many occasions by her ready help in getting up entertainments.

The last Gymkhana subscription dance which came off on the 26th was very funny. There were a large number of ladies, and very few of the opposite sex, and those who did put in an appearance lounged about in the doorways and at the bar, and left the ladies to dance with each other. I heard one man say to a lady whose card was not well filled, "oh no I dont mean to ask you to dance; you've cut me two often during the season."

There is quite an epidemic of engagements and marriages in Poona just now. The Gymkhana and Boat Club verandahs are becoming embarrassing, every available corner being filled by blushing young things whispering sweet nothings, and silent rubber-tyred buggies, with hoods up to keep off the glare of the unaccommodating moon, and laden with engaged couples, pervade the place—what a world it is. This time next year they will probably prefer to sit in a corner, drive in a rubber-tyred buggy with someone else. The first wedding of the season came off at All-Saints Church-Kirkee yesterday, when Captain Babington was married to Miss Violet Greenstreet. The church was smartly decorated with a large variety of plants and the "bridal creeper," which beautiful flower was obligingly in blosom for the occasion took a prominent part in the decorations. The wedding was fixed for 11-45 and by that hour the church was full to overflowing. The Bride was charmingly dressed in a beautiful gown of white satin trimmed with chiffon and Brussels lace, and her veil was fastened with a diamond and saphire broach the gift of the Bridegroom, and she carried a magnificent shower bouquet. The bridesmaids were the two Misses Greenstreets, younger sisters of the Bride, they wore white embroidered muslin frocks over pale green silk, with hats to match, and carried shower bouquets of pink and white flowers. Each wore a gold curb-chain bangle and watch, the gift of the bride groom. After the ceremony, the officers drew their swords and formed an arch under which the Bride and Bridegroom passed on their way to the carriage which was drawn up at the entrance of the church. The carriage was drawn by 6 artillery horses with Lieutenants Bond, Mair, and Parry as postillions. Colonel and Mrs. Greenstreet entertained all the guests at their bungalow at Kirkee, and in the afternoon the happy pair left by dawk for Khandala where the heneymoon is to be spent.

RESTRICTIONS on the importation of hides and skins from Karachi into Trieste have been withdrawn from the 11th September.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAIRNE, K.C.B.

His Excellency General Sir Charles E Nairne, K C B, accompanied by Lady Nairne Major F H Mercer and Mrs Mercer, Dr Croly and Captain Dimsdale, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for Europe by the P and O Company's mail steamer Arabia, the departure being official. At half past 11 o'clock the officers commanding the Corps, Heads of Departments and Staff Officers commenced to arrive at the Apollo Bunder, and in half an hour the passengers' pavilion presented a brilliant spectacle, being filled by a number of officers who had assembled to bid good-bye to Sir Charles and Lady Nairne. A guard of honour of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, consisting of 100 rank and file with band and Regimental Colours was drawn up at the Bunder under the command of Captain Heyman. A few minutes before the arrival of the General the officers who had assembled under the pavilion were drawn up in rows on the left in front of the guard-of-honour. Amongst those present were Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low G C B, Captain W Goodridge, R N, Director of the Royal Indian Marine; General Sir W P Symons and Lady Symons; Major-General de Coursey Morton, Commanding the Lahore District; Major-General Hogg, C B, Commanding the Poona District; Brigadier General Sir Richard Westmacott, Commanding the Mhow District; General Spragg, Inspector General of Artillery; Brigadier General A G Creagh, C B, R A, Commanding the Bombay District and Mrs Creagh; Mrs Tyler, wife of General Tyler, Inspector General of Artillery in India, Colonel G M Stevens, Commanding the Royal Artillery; Colonel Stokes, Deputy Adjutant General and Mrs Stokes; Lieutenant Colonel Olevier, R E, Agent B B and C I Railway; Colonel Luard, Commanding the B B and C I Railway Volunteers; Colonel C H Collett, Commanding the Shropshire Light Infantry; Colonel G W R Hay, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden; Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, Chief Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant Colonel Beckham commanding the 25th Bombay Native Infantry; Major G. W. Roughton of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery; Major E. C. Bethune, Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Major G. W. Michell, Commanding the 21st Native Infantry; Major G. R. C. Westropp, Commissariat Officer; Major G. Turner Jones, RE, Executive Engineer Military Works; Major H Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Robert Low; Major Clery Hill, Inspector of Gymnasium; Captain Finny, R I M; Commander Holland, RIM; Lieutenant La Touche, RIM; Captain G S Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain St J A D Muter, R A, Ordnance Officer in charge of the Arsenal; Captain C G Carnegy, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain Foot, of the Royal Artillery; Captain Baker, Transport Officer; Captain Wilkinson, A D C to Sir Charles Nairne; Captain Low, A D C to General Sir Robert Low; Captain Geddes, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery; Captain Jackson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Mrs. Jackson and Captain McWhinnie, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District.

About noon Lady Nairne, accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Mercer and Captain Dimsdale, drove in a carriage and pair to the Bunder, followed shortly after by Sir Charles Nairne, Major Mercer and Captain Wilkinson in another carriage and pair. On alighting from the carriage his Excellency was received with a general salute from the Officers, while the guard-of-honour presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. Sir Charles Nairne, in company of Sir Robert Low, General Creagh and Major Mitchell went round and inspected the guard-of-honour. His Excellency then went up to the officers and shook hands with them. These formalities being over, General Nairne and the officers proceeded to the pavilion, where the retiring General, Lady Nairne and his staff were photographed by Messrs. Raja Dindayal and Sons. After shaking hands with the ladies present, and bidding good-bye to all, General Nairne went down the steps of the Bunder and got into the Royal Indian Marine steam launch Bee, which had been kept in readiness to convey his Excellency on board the steamer. As the launch steamed off the pier-head, the land battery fired a salute of seventeen guns, announcing the departure. While the Bee was passing by H M's ship Marathon, the latter vessel fired a salute of seventeen guns.

NAGPUR NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes:—The Chief Commissioner arrived here on the 31st ultimo by the night train. The usual salute announced the arrival the next morning. Mr. Ibbetson was accompanied by his staff.

The military authorities have erected new boundary pillars as the Fort limits on the further side of the city road. This action brings all the buildings on the near side of the road within the Fort boundary which is causing apprehension to the householders who may at any time be called upon to demolish the houses.

The annual guild picnic comes off at Telinkheri on the 12th instant. Those who attend from the morning receive tickets at one Rupee, but after breakfast the charges is annas eight only. As the arrangements are under the care of the Rev. C. H. Barlow, the worthy Chaplain of the Church of England, the function is sure to be the success that is expected.

Rumour has it that Mr. T. R. Wynne the Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is now at Darjeeling arranging about the transfer of the offices to Calcutta. The subordinates are quiet anxious in regard to the matter as they want to make the necessary arrangements in the metropolis for quarters, as I believe house rent is very high and houses are hard to be got.

The first battalion parade of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Rifles takes place on the 4th current and a large muster is expected. It to be hoped that this expectation will be realized, Lt.-Col. T. R. Wynne A. D. C. being most keen on Volunteering and having their welfare at heart. The Nagpur Volunteer Rifles are doing big gundrill at the Fort, and in the event of trouble will, it is hoped, be able to give a good account of themselves. Some think that many of our *cheap* soldiers will show a clean pair of heels to the enemy when they are put to the test.

There is a question whether a few who are in the ranks of our civic defenders are entitled to be enrolled under the Volunteer Act, but, of course that is a matter for the authorities that be to decide.

A fire occurred in the mail train from Bombay the other day and but for the presence of mind and nerve of Mr. D. Lambert, Permanent Way Inspector, B. N. Ry. serious consequences might have resulted. It appears that while near Bhusawal a suspicious smell was noticed, and the attention of the Guard drawn to it. But he thought the gas fittings were in order and required no special attention, and so let the matter rest. But when the train was speeding along, the roof of the carriage, in which the above named gentleman and Mr. Townshend of Kamptee were travelling, was found to be on fire. Mr. Lambert got out of the carriage and trawelled along the footboard to the Guard's van and had the train bought to a stand still.

After a time a syringe and some pliers were found, when the gas was cut off and the fire extinguished.

This should be a lesson to the authorities to have through communication with the guards van and all passenger carriages. Perhaps the thought that many a mischievous passenger would without sufficient or rather any reason, stop the train by raising a false alarm keeps the Railway from having the requisite communication, but even this eventuality should not deter them from providing against accidents of this nature.

The Police Sports were held at Jubbulpore and every district in the Central Provinces sent a team to compete. Jubbulpore did the best, securing the bayonet exercise prize and the most important event the "Tug of War." Sambalpur took the prize for Manual and Firing exercises.

In the rifle competition for Inspectors, the Inspector General's Cup was won by Inspector James of Nagpur, and the 2nd prize fell to Inspector Williams of the Bhandara district. In the Revolver competition also Inspector William was the victor. An "At Home" was held by the Inspector General of Police after the sports were over and all the Police Officers were present to pay their respects to their worthy chief.

Mr. McIver the District Superintendant of Police, Jubbulpore deserves great credit for the success which attended the sports.

A sacred concert was held at the Dongargarh Railway Institute a few days ago which was a success in every way.

The songs sung were well-rendered and appropriate, and Mrs. Pratt's playing was exquisite.

I hear that this is to be a permanent function to be held at least once a month. If all the future gatherings go off as successfully as did the last one, there will be a real treat in store for many a one who needs some relaxation after a hard days, work.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H E. C. KITCHENER, who has been appointed Governor of Khertoum, has for last five years been Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in Jamaica. He served with the Burmese Expedition in 1891 as Senior Transport Officer with the Werntho Field Force, and later in the same year serves with the Tammu column of the Mantpur Field Force as Senior Tansport Officer.

SIR D. M. PETIT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 4.

A large and representative assembly of the residents of Ahmednagar, European and Native, met to witness the opening of the new Sir D. M. Petitt School of Industrial Arts at Ahmednagar, yesterday morning.

The Director of Public Instruction and the Collector met the Principal at the school half an hour before the time appointed for the public meeting and went over the buildings and inspected the work that was being done.

At 8 o'clock the Hall of the Mission High School was well filled and after the Hon. Mr. Giles and Mr. C. Hudson, the Collector, had taken seats on the platform, the Principal, Rev. James Smith, briefly narrated the aim of the school and the way in which he expected that aim would be reached.

He said that the school owed its existence to the generosity of Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., of Bombay, who had contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund. Though this was the largest donation it probably did not represent more self-denial than the gift of a little girl in Canada, the daughter of a poor widow, who hearing of the need of the school, earned by manual labour about Rs. 4, and sent it as her contribution to the building fund. There had been many other such small gifts and the whole institution was an illustration of the value of little gifts. From first to last Rs. 27,000 had been spent upon buildings and appliances. The school was housed in three buildings, viz., a large hostel in the Cantonment near the Principal's bungalow occupied already by about 80 boys from distant villages; secondly, the carpet school fitted up for 50 boys at a time. The applications for admission to this school were so numerous that it was proposed to admit another class of 50 boys at once, each class to spend half the day at rug making and the other half at literary work in the High School. The third building was an upper storied one fitted up with a 4 B H P oil engine, circular and hand saws, 4 lathes, a burnishing machine and carpenter's hand tools for 30 boys at a time. In this building was also accommodated the metal worker's school. Mr. Smith then read the course of study and work in each of the three Departments. The entrance to carpentry was the 3rd Anglo-Vernacular Standard, and the course a three years' one. Three hours daily were to be spent in carpentry, turning wood, carving, polishing, gluing &c. One hour a day in mechanical drawing. One hour in free hand drawing, ½ hour in English and 1 hour in an optional subject throughout the course. In the other two Departments the Fourth Vernacular is required for entrance, and the same steady gradation from the simple and known to the unknown and more difficult was maintained. Every boy was to be taught to perform every operation unaided, and as soon as he was master of one, was to go on to learn the next step. The same attention also was to be paid to the study of English, Marathi, Arithmetic,—three hours a day being devoted to literary work throughout three years' course.

He then invited the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, who had come down on purpose from Poona, to declare the school open.

Mr. Giles upon rising was greeted with applause.

He first complimented the Principal upon the very admirable workshops which he had just seen and also upon the plans he had outlined of work to be done. He contrasted the system of this school with various others with which he was acquainted in different part of the Presidency, where the entrance test was low and where there was not only no attempt at giving any literary training afterwards, but in the workshops even the end aimed at was to produce articles for the market. This might be all right as an aim for a workshop but for a *school it was all wrong*. The motto of this school was sound. "Not things but men." The finished product, as the Principal has told them, should be the *boys* and the training of these boys, of hand, eye and mind must be kept steadily in view. That end he could not imagine a school conducted upon sounder principles and the Principal was evidently in touch with the best methods pursued in Europe and America where he had recently visited the most important technical schools. He spoke of one Industrial School within the Presidency where several lads had been kept for a whole year at blowing the bellows and several more at scraping canes for seating chairs. He characterized such methods as sheer waste of time and talent of no educational value whatever. Government had been blamed by some for giving too much attention to mere literary culture. But he reminded his hearers that the present educational system was but 40 years old, and it was never intended to be anything but the first step in the Educational system. He believed that the time was fully ripe now for the second step. There was a growing demand for technical education and it was the policy of Government to foster this side of their system in every possible way. Expansion in educational work must be in this direction and not in the direction of and to mere literary institutions. The demand in that respect was more than supplied and he had had graduates come to him with good recommendations who said they were starving. There were on his list now 100 such names all men highly recommended for none of whom he could provide places. With a technical education these men could have got remunerative employment. He wished also to speak of another matter. He believed there was plenty of ability, and mechanical ability too, in the country, and money in some places. What was wanted was that natives of this country who had ability and money should combine to start industries. It would be quite as easy to combine to establish a factory as to combine to establish a newspaper. Such factories would provide employment for the pupils who had been trained in industrial schools, as well as bring in considerable profit to the shareholders. He eulogized the action of Mr. Talati, Headmaster of the Ahmedabad High School, who in a recent lecture at Poona, on "what to do with our sons," had told his audience what he had done with his own son. He knew that some would not care to make leather-dressers of their sons, but Mr. Talati had laid aside such feelings if he ever had them, and had established a factory at Ahmedabad where he turned out the very finest kinds of Morocco and Russia leathers. This was an example of what might be done with the enormous quantities of raw material which were going out of the country every year, and coming back to the very same spot after it had given a living to some European workman for working it up. The Indian consumer had to pay the freight to and from Europe and support the European workman, and yet we say the Indian is poor. This is one reason why he is poor. In conclusion he regretted very much that the state of the Provincial finances on account of the famine and the plague did not allow him to promise much assistance at present to this or similar schools, but the prospects for the future were bright. The present stringency could not last and he invited Mr. Smith to send in an application as soon as times improved and he assured him that he would meet with a generous response.

He then pronounced the school open and the company adjourned to the workshops to inspect the work in progress. At 4 o'clock Mr. Giles paid a visit to the new Hostel where the 80 boys assembled sang a selection accompained by the Cabinet Organ, and on his departure gave him three hearty cheers.

MILITARY NEWS.

M

NEW DESIGNATION OF A SALSETTE DISTRICT.

INTERESTING INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

At the suburban district of Andheri, which has recently grown into a town through the energy and zeal of a public-spirited citizan of Bombay, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector of Thana, presided on Saturday afternoon at a numerous assemblage of Parsee and European ladies and European, Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan gentlemen, with the object of performing the inaugural ceremony of naming a portion of the Andheri District from that day as "Murzbanabad" after Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality. The Andheri railway station, to which most of the guests were conveyed by a special train at 3 o'clock, was prettily decorated with bunting and festoons of evergreens and flowers, as also was the entire road from the station to the southern limits of the town, the inhabitants of which had turned out in large numbers to witness what proved an uncommon spectacle in the annals of a Salsette suburb. In the evening the station and the public roads were illuminated in honour of the occasion. The invitations to the celebration had been issued in the name of Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, secretary to the committee of management, to whose untiring efforts much of its success was due. Mr. Barrow, who came from Thana and travelled by the special train, was received at the Andheri station by Mr. Fakirji Dinsha, a member of the committee, and escorted to "Bago-bahar," Mr. Murzban's bungalow, where all the other guests had met; and for whose convenience special carriages were provided at the station. At the entrance to the bungalow, Mr. Barrow was cordially welcomed by Mr. Shapurji Byramji Katrak and introduced to many of the ladies and gentlemen present. A string band, a gramograph, and other amusements were provided for the guests, whose comfort and convenience were the willing study of the members of the committee of management. A prayer and a special song in praise of Mr. Murzban, by Mr. Perozshah Batliwalla, the Parsee poet and singer, with harmonium accompaniment, formed an appropriate prelude to the proceedings of the evening.

Mr. Sapurji Byramji Katrak, addressing Mr. Barrow, then said:—Sir,—On behalf of the residents and landed proprietors of Erla, and the adjoining villages, we accord you a cordial welcome among us this evening and beg to tender to you our heart-felt thanks for your kindly accepting our invitation, to grace this assembly by your distinguished presence, and to preside at the performance of the inauguration ceremony on this occasion. We are assembled, as your may be aware, Sir, to do honour to a fellow citizen of ours, Khan-Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., J.P., who during the last fifteen years or so, has been unremitting in his exertions to attend to the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of this district, to get their several needs supplied and their wants satisfied, and to render the place fit for the permanent residence of the inhabitants of Bombay, who desire to remove from the thickly populated parts of that city. Fifteen years ago, this district round about here was not what we find it at present. It was the tract of a country in many respects similar to what we see in the neighbourhood of the ordinary type of Indian villages, with which you, Sir, as being a member of one of the noblest services of the British Empire, must be perfectly familiar. It then consisted only of the huts in two villages and one or two shops in the village Bazaar, the usual village well, and other modest accompaniments of Indian village-life, with a rural population mostly given to agriculture and living by the tillage of their little batty fields. The poor people had their wants, though few, but the means to satisfy them were fewer still. The few wells that they had, hardly supplied for all their wants and those of their fields and cattle. Very often in years of drough[illegible], when, during summer, the severe heat dried up the wells, long before the monsoon set in, the poor villagers were put to no little inconvenience and hardship. There were no means at hand for medical relief, and as for the education of the children, even of the most elementary kind, it was hardly dreamt of. But all this now has been changed. Human industry and human enterprise has combined to change, as it were, the face of nature. And for many of these changes, we are indebted to the untiring efforts and unremitting exertions of our well-known and much respected citizen Khan-Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, C.I.E., in whose honour we are met here together this evening. (Cheers.) About fifteen years ago, Mr. Murzban conceived the idea of colonising, as it were, the several villages to which, the Station of Andheri on the B. B. and C. I. R. lines gave access, and by means of certain facilities of communication afforded by increased railway service, coupled with the erection of suitable buildings and the finding of all the necessary paraphernalia of civilized life and comfort, Mr. Murzban intended to make this place a pleasant, convenient, easily accessible and delightful suburb town which may attract to itself a portion of the over-grown and ever-growing population of Bombay, and thus relieve it of its surplus inhabitants. In short, Mr. Murzban meant Andheri to become in course of time, what Bandora has become, a suburb and yet an integral part of Bombay, affording permanent residence to not a few of the upper and middle classes of both the European and native communities of this city. (Applause.) With this object, then, in view, Mr. Murzban purchased large tracts of land and fields at Erla, built a snug little bungalow for himself, with a surrounding garden and orchards, in which we are now assembled, parcelled out a part of his lands into small saleable plots, for the erection of bungalows, and gradually sold them, with the result that we now find, on either side of the road from Andheri to Erla, a long line of little buildings and well-built 'pucca' houses, laid out with pretty little compounds and gardens. He also extended his energies to other parts, induced people to follow in his footsteps, and we see results similar to that above described from Andheri to Marole and also from Andheri towards Versova, so that a large area is now adorned with all the beauties of a well-kept little town. Since then also mainly through the exertions of Mr. Murban and through the munificent gift of the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, whose death we all so very much deplore, we have been able to secure a permanent water-supply from the Tulsi Lake by arrangements with the Bombay Municipality, to whom, as also to the Collector Sahib of Thana, we are less grateful for the boon thus conferred on the inhabitants of this place. A beautiful and handsome fountain and cattle trough, bearing Mr. Wadia's bust, have also lately been erected in the heart of the town and the wants of the dumb animal creation are equally satisfied, through the exertions of Mr. Murzban and the generosity of Bai Peerozbai, the widow of the late lamented Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia. Mr. Murzban has also for a number of years been working to get a dispensary opened in Andheri for medical relief, and we are happy to state that his labours and those of Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman, L.M., in this behalf have been so far crowned with success, that a site has actually been selected and all arrangements relating to the erection of a dispensary have been completed, and before long we may hope to see the ceremony performed of laying the foundation stone of the building. For this boon also, we are indebted to the generosity of Bai Peerozbai. Mr. Murzban has also in view the founding of a school and several other useful institutions, and the making of other improvements in this town, all calculated to increase the happiness and well-being of the inhabitants and to promote their welfare and comfort. (Hear, hear.) For all these services, voluntarily rendered, we are all grateful to Mr. Marzban. But not content with merely feeling grateful, the inhabitants of this place, some time ago, thought they should express their feelings of gratefulness, somewhat more tangibly, and with this object in view, they appointed a Committee to concert measures to perpetuate the memory of the work done by Mr. Marzban, among the people of this locality by connecting his name for ever, with a portion of this town, viz., the whole of the district from Andheri to Erla and calling it "Murzbanabad" after his name. (Cheers.) The committee, worked to his end, carried on correspondence with you, Sir, and succeeded in getting your sanction and that of the Executive Engineer of the District to sign boards bearing that name being erected along the road from Andheri to Erla. And, Sir, we take this occasion to express our grateful thanks to you and to Mr. Apte for the willing assistance which you have accorded to us in carrying out the object in view. It now only remains for us to hope that to make the place more popular and to attract people to it in larger numbers, and for their permanent abode here, the railway authorities will see their way to offer increased facilities of communication and train-service, and that the efforts of inhabitants like Mr. Murzban will be backed by the Local Board and other authorities in power, and last but not least, we fervently hope that you, Sir, will continue to devote, as you have done, a portion of your care and attention to the sanitary and other requirements of this rising town which, we trust, including as it does the several villages of Erla, Parla, Andheri, Versova, Amboli, and others, is certainly not an unimportant nor insignificant part of your extensive Collectorate. We also fervently hope that you will expedite, as much as possible, the project of supplying water to the residents' quarters from the main laid through Mr. Wadia's generosity. And thanking you once again, for your presence here this evening, we now request you to be good enough to formally announce that this locality is hepceforward designated 'Marzbanabad,'" (Loud applause).

Mr. Barrow, who was very cordially received, said he had very great pleasure in being present among them that evening for two reasons, the first of which was that he had been given an opportunity of sharing in the appreciation of Mr. Murzban's zealous labours in leading to the development of Andheri, and the second that he met and formed the acquaintance of many people in Andheri, whom he had not the good fortune of knowing before. Mr. Katrak had alluded to Mr. Murzban's efforts to induce Bombay people to come and live at Andheri, with a view to relieve the congested state of the city, and to his zeal and assiduity in taking measures for the growth and development of this suburb. Mr. Murzban, Mr. Barrow would say, was a fortunate gentleman. To few men was it given to see in their life-time the beneficent fruits of their labours, but Mr. Murzban was more fortunate, for he himself saw at present the tree which had sprung up from the sprig that he planted on the soil of Andheri, and he was lucky enough to see the fruits of his praiseworthy labo[illegible]. (Cheers.) Mr. Barrow was sure the assembly [illegible] would join with him heartily in wishing Mr. Mu[illegible]zban a long and happy life for the good he had [illegible] with the means of achieving. (Cheers.) What w[illegible] with the means urban village of Andheri had [illegible] as formerly the subthe stream of Parsee [illegible]erosity. And if many people came to live there, they would find no great inconvenience during their stay there. Tulsi water had been brought to the town, a public fountain had been erected, and a hospital, which would be opened in May next, had been provided for. Mr. Murzban's had been the guiding hand which had given these and other things to Andheri. He was going to have a school, &c., and if he was bent upon having it, they might be sure that they would have it, and a good one too. (Cheers.) Bombay was overcrowded; and Mr. Barrow looked forward to the time when many Bombay people would be coming over to Andheri, and Salsette would be dotted over with neat villas, not close together, but with convenient interspaces. Those who made Salsette so populated, and thus relieved the congested parts of Bombay, would deserve well of their fellow-men. (Hear, hear.) If in his official capacity, he could aid towards that end, he would be happy to do so. (Cheers.) He trusted they would get the water-supply, which was much needed. He was sure there were many citizens in Bombay who could do much far Salsette, and when they did so, they might be honourably proud of their achievement, and generations yet unborn would bless the memory of those who had been their benefactors in the past. In conclusion, Mr. Barrow offered his best wishes and congratulations to Mr. Murzban for what he had done. (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Murzban, in replying, said that he was at one time doubtful as to whether he should take any part whatever in the proceedings of the evening, but on consideration of the subject he came to the conclusion that it would be ungrateful on his part were he to remain silent after hearing what had been stated on behalf of the committee and by the chairman. He said that it was impossible for him to give adequate expression to his feelings of thankfulness and gratitude. He was much touched with the high honour which had been conferred upon him by his name being associated with a portion of the district in which they had assembled, a district in which he had spent some of the pleasantest hours of his life. He did not know whom to thank most, the energetic and indefatigable secretary of the committee, Mr. Katrak, or his esteemed friend Mr. Kamdin, the chairman of the committee, or the committee generally, who first conceived the idea of carrying out the present scheme, or whether he should thank the landholders and the villagers of Andheri, Erla and Parla, who, he was informed, had given their support and approval to the committee's proposal or the chairman, for the kindly and eulogistic terms in which he spoke of him. (Applause.) As stated by the committee, there were no residential quarters except one, from Andheri to Erla or from Erla to Marole and Versova, but now they saw little villas and pleasant little residences in every direction. The committee and the chairman gave him (Mr. Murzban) the credit of the great changes that had taken place, but he would not be so vainglorious as to believe that this was due to his exertions. It was due to the civilizing influences by which they were surrounded. It was due principally to the safety and security to life and property which people enjoyed under the benign sway of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Cheers.) It was due to the peace, prosperity, and happiness which the people enjoyed under the parental care of H. M.'s Government. (Renewed cheers.) He was sure that as time went on, a much larger number of residences would grow in this District, as people began to understand and appreciate the benefits of living away from the overcrowded parts of a city. If the Government desired that the overcrowded parts of Bombay should be relieved of some of its population, they should throw facilities in the way of people living out of Bombay and not restrict them by the infliction of heavy building fines. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Murzban agreed with the Collector that the residences should not be constructed higaldy-pigaldy, but should be properly and systematically laid out; but this could only be done by the Local Board, or such other bodies purchasing large areas of ground and laying them out in suitable plots, and insisting upon buildings being constructed on a well-arranged and systematic plan. Railway companies should also help them in this matter by a convenient and well-timed railway service. For instance, at present on Sundays, there was a train at 5 o'clock in the morning and another at 6. Then again, one at 12 noon. Now the two first trains were too close to each other, while there was a long distance between the second and the noonday train. He might be permitted to refer to two important improvements to which allusion had been made in the committee's report, viz., the water-supply and the hospital, for which the town was deeply indebted to the generosity of his late esteemed and lamented friend, Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangirji Wadia, and his widow, Bai Pirozebai. His death had been a severe loss to this district. If he had lived, he would have supplied the wants to which the committee had referred. Mr. Murzban said that he was deeply indebted to the people of this district for the high honour which they had done him. They knew of roads and streets being named by Municipalities and Government after well-known individuals. They knew the names of kings and princes being associated with cities founded by them. They also knew of cities being named after distinguished generals, who carried their victorious armies to the cities called after them. But it seldom fell to the lot of an humble individual like himself, to have his name associated with a portion of the district, such as the one in which they were standing, by the voice of the people themselves. He said that he would continue to devote some of his spare time for the furtherance of the welfare of this district; and if the landowners and villagers remained united as they were, and continued inspired by a common object to do good to each other, he was sure that the wants which still remained to be supplied, and to which allusion has been made in the committee's report, could be easily obtained. He was glad to see such a large gathering around him that evening, and he hoped that their visits to Murzbanabad would not be like angels' visits, few and far between. He was quite sure that no one in the execution of such a small work as he had been able to do had ever received so great a reward as he had in the appreciation and sympathy of his friends and fellow-landholders. (Applause.)

Mr. Barrow, with the members of the committee headed a procession from the bungalow on to the public road, where a board, fixed to a post, had been put up, covered with a silk curtain, and with a silver hook with an ivory handle, he removed the curtain. The board bore the inscription in English and Gujerati "Murzbanabad."

The silver hook, enclosed in an elegant casket, was then handed to Mr. Barrow as a *souvenir* of the occasion.

Mr. R. Gilbert called for three cheers for Mr. Murzban, which were heartily given by the assembly.

The procession then returned to the bungalow, where Dr. De Monte proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Barrow. He had been, the doctor said, very popular in Salsette and the whole district of Thana owing to his kindly disposition, unvarying courtesy to all, and the deep interest he took in the welfare of the inhabitants of his district. During the plague, he displayed exceptional good qualities of head and heart in mitigating the sufferings of the people, who had learned to regard him with affection and esteem. Their best wishes would accompany him when he went home on leave shortly. (Loud cheers.)

Another song, with harmonium accompaniment, was sung by Mr. Perozshah Batliwalla.

Mr. Hassonalli Abdoolali, a landlord of Santa Cruz, joined in bearing his testimony to the kindness and courtesy of Mr. Barrow and the great interest he evinced in the welfare of the people committed to his care, expressing a hope, in conclusion, that Mr. Barrow would do as much as he could for the people of Santa Cruz, which lies between Bandora and Andheri.

Mr. Barrow, in reply, tendered his acknowledgments for the honour done him, and the good wishes offered for him. He was decorated with a big garland of flowers by Mr. Murzban's daughter.

Three photos of the function were taken by Mr. Purvezjee, of the Eos Company, in one of which the group consisted of Mr. Barrow, Mr. R. Gilbert, Dr. T. S. Weir, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Dr. T. B. Nariman, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Murzban, Mr. Lalkaka, Mr. Shapurjee Katrak, Mr. E. E. Reporter, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. Hormusjee D. Gazdar, Mr. Fakirjee Dinshah, &c. The party afterwards adjourned to the refreshment tables laid in the compound. Most of the guests returned to Bombay by the 6-40 p.m. train. Others stayed for a dinner which was given later on.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 1 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·800
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·7
Dew Point	71·5
Relative humidity of Air	·691
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 a.m. next day ..... degrees	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·6
General Directions of wind*	N, NE, W N W, N W, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	213

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—November 5,

10 p.m.	80·9

SUNDAY—November 6.

6 a.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	91·4
6 p.m.	89·0

THE PORT TRUST AND PLAGUE.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in a letter to the Corporation on the subject of the proposal of the Municipality that the Port Trust should make a special contribution towards plague expenditure in the City of Bombay, offers the following remarks:—

In the first place I would point out that the Trustees are mistaken in stating that the only reason why a claim was made was that the Municipal finances are embarrassed. In para. 3 *et seq.* of the letter of the President of the Corporation the plague epidemic is distinguished from those temporary and less severe epidemics which have from time to time visited the City, with which the ordinary Municipal organization is competent to cope, and which do not threaten to seriously affect the trade of India, or endanger the health of the countries which are in direct communication with Bombay. A disease which has necessitated the passing of a special Act of the Legislature, and the adoption of extraordinary precautionary and suppressive measures, may well be dealt with on exceptional lines, and it was in view of these circumstances that the claim of the Municipality was put forward. It was not asserted that the Port Trust was bound to make any contribution under the Port Trust Act. If Government consider that a contribution should in equity be made, there will be no difficulty in providing the Trust with the necessary powers. In disposing of the matter Government will probably not overlook the fact that, that up till 1884 the Municipal taxes levied from the Trust were altogether inadequate and bore no comparison to the services rendered. It is worthy of note also that the Trustees have agreed to make a contribution towards a section of the charges borne by Government, viz., the inspection of travellers and the reasons or authority for this differential treatment are not apparent. The objections advanced in paras. 3 and 4 of the letter

DO NOT APPEAR TO BE VERY FORCIBLE.

The assumption of liability being, for argument sake, granted, it is idle to say that no contribution could be made without raising a loan. The Municipality might with equal reason have objected to bear any portion of the plague charges which could not be met from surpuls balances or current revenue. The Trustees, too, have refrained from giving any detailed account of their financial position, and have not made it at all clear that any extra burden on trade would be involved. The two years' deficits referred to are, I believe, almost entirely attributable to the effects of famine (which has now ceased) and only in a minor degree to plague. As a set-off against the loss due to plague too must be taken the heavy rent, amounting to some Rs. 7,000 per mensem, charged to the Municipality for vacant plots of land occupied for plague camps and hospitals. The enormous trade done in the last export season must have compensated largely for the previous falling off, and the Reserve Fund will no doubt be replenished. Without any additional burden it is sufficiently large to meet the contribution asked for, and the protection of trade in the present crisis would appear to be a suitable object for the application of the Reserve Fund—in fact, just such a contingency as such funds are fromed to meet. It may be noted, too, that the Trustees expect shortly to make a reduction of about a lakh in their annual charges for interest. In the above circumstances it seems clear to me that the plea of inability to contribute has not been established.

With reference to paras. 5 and 6 of the letter, I have the honour to remark that the published reports of the Trust do no bear out the statement that fully half of its revenue is composed of receipts from house and land properties unless sheds, godowns, warehouses, &c., which have been specially erected for the purposes of trade are included in this category. If this be the case, I must still demur to the classification and reiterate the statement made in the second clause of para. 3 of the President's letter, that the bulk of the income of the Trust depends on trade, an argument advanced in former years by the Trustees themselves in contesting the increase of the assessment on their properties, and now renounced for the purpose of proving that the chief property of the Trust consists of lands and houses. The assertion that the tax on the income of the Trust derived from rates levied on goods, &c., has already saddled trade with more than its fair share of charges

WILL HARDLY BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

The question was fully discussed and settled years ago by Government and the bare denial at this stage by the Trustees of the correctness of the decision of Government cannot be expected to carry any weight. Trade must pay for the facilities afforded to it in finding a market or a outlet, and the history of the Port of Bombay shows conclusively that the burdens have not been too heavy. The statement that the Municipality assesses vacant land is just sufficiently accurate to be altogether misleading. One-third of the lands vacant at the time of the periodical valuation are left unassessed and a rebate of two-thirds of the tax, the proportion given in the case of vacancies in the city generally, is granted on the remainder. No higher tax is levied on such lands occupied for short periods during the five years for which the settlement is current, and the Trust is probably in a much better position than other owners of property in this respect. While admitting that the mill industry has benefited by the plague operations, I would remark that for any benefit directly conveyed a substantial return has been made to the Municipality in the shape of water and halalkhore revenue, but that in regard to the protection afforded in the abstract to trade the Trust have shared with the mills the benefits conferred, based as they are on the provisions of an international convention. By their means foreign ports are kept open and any extra tax the Trustees may have to levy will fall on the mill industry in the same way as on any other branch of trade.

Para. 7 does not sufficiently emphasize the fact that the Trustees have been put in possession of a very valuable property, the proceeds of which are applied for the benefit and convenience of trade. Their property compared with others in the city is underassessed as a concession to the interest of commerce, and the services the Trust renders to the city.

Para. 9 has already been dealt with above. With reference to para. 10, there would appear to be no objection to the productive provinces taxing Bombay trade in similar circumstances for special services rendered, if it were possible to do so. It is hardly correct to say that the trade of these provinces "happens" to pass through Bombay.

In conclusion I have the honour to observe that I have endeavoured to show, as briefly as possible, that the Port Trustees have greatly overstated their case. Leaving out of the question the legal difficulties, which are not insuperable, the decision appears to depend on whether trade can fairly be expected to pay for its protection or not. The Trustees assert that extra burdens would have to be imposed on trade but they have not, so far, proved this and from information obtained from their published reports the points appears at least doubtful, if the maximum contribution be taken at 6 lakhs of rupees. I am of opinion that the Port Trustees should in equity contribute, but I cannot claim to be unbiassed any more than the Port Trustees can, and I may have overestimated the benefits secured to the trade of the Port by the measures undertaken for the suppression of plague.

MUNICIPAL PLAGUE MEASURES.

Among the papers presented to the Corporation is a letter from Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, with reference to Corporation Resolution of the 7th July 1898, asking him to report on the measures it is proposed to take with the view of dealing with any recrudescence of plague in the city.

Mr. Harvey states for the information of the Corporation, that the operations at present in progress are based on the general lines of policy initiated by Government in March 1898 of the report of the Bombay Plague Committee for 1897-98.

In addition to the more general measures, *viz.*, removal of the sick to hospitals, observation of contacts and evacuation and disinfection of affected houses, particular attention is being paid to the following subjects:—

(*a*) Inoculation is being encouraged.

(*b*) Rats are being destroyed.

(*c*) Arrangements have been made for the local preparation of Lustig's serum.

(*d*) The different communities are being moved and assisted to start health camps and hospitals of their own.

(*e*) Arrangements have been made for tile-turning.

(*f*) A systematic survey of houses in the city is being made with a view to their sanitary improvement.

The regulations regarding the segregation of contacts have been materially relaxed, and they are permitted to attend to their ordinary duties on the sole condition of returning to camp in the evening.

Orders have been issued by Government regarding the abolition of passes and detention camps for travellers by railway. There will be free communication between the city of Bombay and the Island of Salsette, and inspections at the causeways have been discontinued.

In conclusion I have the honour to observe that all the measures at present in force depend on the assistance and co-operation of the Volunteer Committees in the different wards. The main object to be attained is the discovery of plague cases, and up to the present the working of the Committees has, except in a few instances, been attended with very satisfactory results. The answer to the question as to whether the present system will continue rests with the Committees themselves. They have accepted the responsibility of keeping the District officers informed of cases of plague or suspicious illness, and of giving them general assistance in the carrying out of the necessary sanitary measures; where this duty is loyally performed, I should be sorry to propose any change. There are, however, a few localities in which little or no help is given by the Committees, and should they remain apathetic and indifferent in the event of a serious recrudescence of the epidemic, it may be necessary to substitute a more efficient agency.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

The second general memorandum on the prospects of the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1898 reads:—

The area placed under sesamum shows a general contraction except in Berar where there is an increase of 10 per cent over last year's sowings, and a yield estimated at nearly three-fourths of a full crop. Excessive rain in August and September has caused damage to the crop in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, the area sown being now returned at 15 per cent below the average; and in the districts where sesamum is most largely grown the yield is estimated 50 per cent of a normal crop. The sowings of the rabi crop in Bombay were incomplete, but though fuller returns may show an area equal to last year's, it will still fall short of the average. The contraction of the area is more marked in Sind where rain and irrigation were deficient; but throughout the presidency the condition of the crop varies from fair to good. The estimate for the Panjab shows a reduction of 11·3 per cent on the July forecast, and there is no general improvement in the condition of the crop. The yield in the Central Provinces is estimated at about 75 per cent, of a full crop, and the area sown is 10 per cent, or 75,000 acres, less than in 1897. The area under sesamum in Madras is returned at 15 per cent less than in 1897 and 20 per cent below the average, the provincial yield being estimated at about 70 per cent of a normal crop.

The following are the approximate areas sown according to the information received:—

Bombay	658,000
Sind	132,000
Madras	357,000
Berar	135,000
Central Provinces	675,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh about	143,000
Punjab	162,000

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports:—

The reports received from Bombay are not complete, the rabi sowings being still in progress in the British districts of Gujarat. The area reported to have been sown with sesamum to the 5th October is 635,000 acres, which is 3·5 per cent smaller than last year and 12 per cent below the average. The contraction is general, except in parts of the Deccan and the Gujarat States where the rain was favourable at sowing time, and is due partly to excessive rain in parts of Gujarat and insufficient rain elsewhere, and partly to the extended cultivation of cotton in parts of Kathiwar. The crop partially withered in that State owing to deficient late rains, and suffered from drought and blight in parts of the Karnatak. Late rains were, however, beneficial to the crop in the Deccan and the Karnatak. The crop is said to be in fair to good condition. The early-sown crop in Gujarat is expected to yield a poor outturn.

In Sind the area shown is 132,000 acres, being nearly 15 per cent smaller than last year and 19 per cent below the average. The decrease is due to deficient irrigation and insufficient rain at sowing time. The condition of the crop is good, except in Karachi, Thar and Parkar, where it is fair.

In Madras the area sown up to the end of September is estimated at 357,000 acres, which is 15 per cent smaller than in 1897 and about 20 per cent below the average. The contraction is general except in the Carnatic districts, and is due to the want of seasonable rain and to the extended cultivation of paddy in Godavari. The crop suffered greatly from the unfavourable south-west monsoon during the earlier months. Only two districts (Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly) return an average crop, and for the whole province the estimated yield is about 70 per cent of an average crop. The outturn is calculated to amount to 13,408 tons, which is 5 per cent less than last year's and nearly 17 per cent below the average.

In Berar the area placed under sesamum is now reported to be 135,364 acres, being 12,682 acres, or 10 per cent, more than that sown in the corresponding period of last year. This area is also much above the average. The prospects of the crop were good on the date of report. The yield is estimated at 75 per cent of an average crop, except in the Wun taluk where the crop is not likely to yield more than 25 per cent owing to excessive moisture in the soil after sowing.

In the Central Provinces the area estimated to have been sown is smaller by 75,000 acres, or 10 per cent, than in 1897. The figures for 1897 and in this year's estimate include a portion of the surveyed zamindari area in the Chhattisgarh districts and Chanda which was excluded in the returns of former years. Sowings were restricted except in Nimar and the three Chhattisgarh districts. Weeding operations were interrupted by excessive rain. In parts of Hoshangabad the crop was damaged by heavy rain and by insects, and germination was very unsuccessful. The yield is estimated to be about 75 per cent of an average crop in nine districts, Nimar, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur returning a crop above the average. If the present clear weather continues, the yield may prove better than the estimates.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is estimated to be about the same as in 1897 but 15 per cent below the average. Excessive and late rains interrupted weeding operations and damaged the crop in Bundelkhand and the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions where sesamum is largely sown, and the yield in those parts is estimated at 50 to 70 per cent of an average crop. Elsewhere prospects are better, and they yields returned at 75 to 80 per cents.

In the Panjab the area is now estimated at 162,100 acres, being 17 per cent smaller than the area cropped in 1897 and nearly three-fourths of the average. Seasonable and sufficient rain has improved prospects in parts of Hussar and in Kangra, Amritsar, Gujrat, and Gujranwala. In other districts the condition of the crop has either deteriorated or shows no improvement. The irrigated crop in the Montgomery district is believed to have been underestimated.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on the 4th inst., at the company's office, at Colaba. The board's chairman, Rao Sahab Dalpatram Prunjivan Khakhar, occupied the chair. Notice convening the meeting being read by the secretary, the following report was confirmed and taken as read:—

The number of bales pressed during the year under report is 13,171 at Bombay, and 2,919 at Bhavnagar. Your directors regret to state that the result of working is not satisfactory, and this they attribute *firstly*, to the plague which has given a great shock to the traffic and industries of the country, whereby many merchants curtailed their business, and many fled away to their native country, stopping trading for the time being, *secondly* and *principally* to the great unprecedented American crop which has almost put a stop to the export business in cotton to the West and East, and *thirdly* to the keen competition among the sister press companies some of whom for inducing the merchants, have greatly reduced the rate, it being 14 annas which is suicidal in itself. Company's godown and press buildings have one wall in common and therefore the rate of insurance on bales stored, ran almost double the usual rate paid by the merchants. Owing to this the godown did not fetch good rent, but your directors seeing that there was very little work this year, thought it advisable to get the rate lessened by making certain falterations, if approved of by the Insurance Companies. Accordingly the three passages for bales were entirely closed by stone and brick work, and a wall was raised high from between the two roofs. On this, merchants flocked in numbers, and all the *gatas* were occupied and good income was realized. Had it not been for the foresight of your directors, there would have been a heavy loss this time, though there was a little complaint from our constituents who were much inconvenienced owing to the passages being entirely closed. But these passages would have to be thrown open for them on the coming Diwali. The old boilers at Bombay were not working satisfactorily, and as the boiler inspector wanted to reduce their pressure, two new boilers were necessary to replace them. However, one of Messrs. Daniel Adamson's make was ordered, which arrived here and was fixed in July last. The Bhavnagar Joint Working, which was formed for two years will come to an end on 31st December, 1898. The profit and loss account including the last year's balance, shows a balance of Rs. 300-1-9 at credit to be carried forward to the next year's account. The company's building and machinery at Bombay have been insured for Rs. 1,40,000, and those at Bhavnagar for Rs. 60,000. Your directors regret the sad death of their old colleague Mr. Devji Ramji who always worked with zeal, and took deep and active interest in the company's affairs. Mr. Hemraj Ramji was appointed in his stead. Mr. Lalji Shamji owing to continued ill-health retired from business, and Mr. Doongarsi Bhimji of Messrs Bhimji Shamji and Co., a well known cotton firm, was asked to join the Board; these appointments you are requested to confirm.

Mr. Mooltchand Khooshal then proposed that the directors should give dividend from Rs. 19,000, the sale proceeds of machinery. The chairman replied that Rs. 19,000 was the portion of the capital from which dividend could not be paid at all, and if the directors would, the capital would soon come to an end. Then a letter from Mr. R. H. Pattuck was read which stated "(1) That the pressing in Bombay be discontinued as the nett proceeds after allowing for all charges and taking into consideration the income that could be obtained by letting the building for godown purposes leave a serious loss. The machinery may be sold off or kept idle in a small portion of the building pending removal to some promising district for a press. (2) The book value of our properties shares &c., be so altered as to be more in confirmity with to-day's valuation." Whereupon the chairman said that the object for which the Company was started was to clean and press cotton. The shareholders therefore could not do anything but to change the deed to which Mr. Eduji Byramji Vajifdar supported, and it was resolved that if the board thought advantageous to alter the deed for making the godowns they should do so by taking legal advice in the matter, but as the churning of the book value did not effect the condition of the Company it should be kept as it is. Messrs. Hemraj Ramji and Doongarsi Bheemjis' appointments as directors were confirmed, Mr. Chaturbhoy Govindji was re-elected a director, and Mr. Pallonji F. Mehta was appointed an auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 85. The usual compliments to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

AMELIE RIVES—PRINCESS TROUBETSKOY.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

The other day news reached London to the effect that the Princess Troubetskoy had committed suicide in a prison cell in Berlin. All the information afforded as to the cause of this distressing event is that an extradition order from Italy had arrived, charging her with forgery. One can but trust that there is some error here. It is awful to think of so gifted a woman descending so low, but if it be indeed true, to such a highly-strung nature the sequel would be almost certain. And yet the tragic event has passed with the barest chronicle in London Press. To the "Independent," however, the Rev. W. Garrett Horder contributes a most interesting personal reminiscence of the ill-fated Princess. He says:—

"My acquaintance with the Princess arose when I was compiling 'The Treasury of American Sacred Song.' In "Harper's Magazine" I lighted on a poem—'Unto the least of these little ones'—in the same vein as Mrs. Browning's 'The Cry of the Children which struck me as singularly fine. I desired permission to insert this in my forthcoming book, but did not know where to address my application. Meeting with Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, the editor of the "Century," who was then in London, I asked him if he could tell me where Amelie Rives—her maiden name—was to be found. After telling me something about her, he said, 'She is now in London, and I will get her address for you.' This he did, and I wrote her, asking for permission to use her poem. She expressed a wish to see me, and I called at the hotel in Victoria-street where she was staying. Her husband, the Prince Troubetskoy—the painter—came in and told me she was ill from the effects of influenza, but would probably be able to see me after luncheon. When we had finished our meal she appeared in a white dressing-gown—her long hair down her back. She looked pale and worn—more like a ghost than a creature of flesh and blood. Her greeting was most cordial and her interest in the book I had in hand deep. To the question, Had she written any other poems? she replied: 'Oh! many. One of these came back to me last night in a dream!' I asked her if she could remember it now that she was awake. She replied: 'I think I can.' Asking her husband for a cigarette, she sat down and wrote the lines entitled 'Death,' which have now a melancholy interest. One line, however, was wanting, which she could not remember, but which afterwards reached me by post. Here is the completed poem:—

Death is but life's renewal; but the pause
Between two great thoughts of a loving God
Full of mysterious tenderness: The hush
That follows on some marvellous harmony,
The indrawn breath before a shout of joy:
The backward movement of God's tidal love,
Which, for its brief withdrawal to the deep,
Comes voluming in with mightier force of hope,
And vastlier floods the thirsty shore with peace.

"She told me that all her papers were at her home in Virginia. Her husband was good enough to cable for these, and, at a later interview, when they had arrived, she showed me a dramatic poem on a classical subject and some other verses, amongst these 'A Winter Hymn,' which, with the poems I have mentioned, I inserted in my book.

"At the time I wondered what had led her to get divorced from her first husband, Mr. Chanler, and to marry the Prince. Naturally I did not seek the information at the hands of those most deeply concerned; but not long after a distinguished American writer, who had a great liking for the Princess, said to me: 'So you have been seeing Amelie Rives,' and asked me what I thought of her. I took the opportunity of getting at the true history of her divorce and re-marriage. Here it is. Not long after her marriage with Mr. Chanler, she said of him: 'I am in love with the Prince Troubetskoy, and want to marry him.' He replied: If you are in the same mind a year hence come to me and I will set you free.' The year passed and she went to her husband and said: 'I am in the same mind'—and the new marriage followed. On the ethical side of the matter I say nothing, beyond this, that in mitigation of the natural condemnation two things may be said. From all I can learn she was a spoilt child, allowed to do exactly what she liked; and beyond this she seemed to me like a collection of nerves insufficiently covered with flesh. In the last letter I received from her, she said: 'I have been so very, very ill, or I would have written at once,' and so I can only surmise that a creature gifted, highly gifted, as she was, has been overcome through bodily weakness to do that which had she been stronger and more disciplined in early life, would have been utterly abhorrent to her. Let us, then, not judge her too harshly; let us rather pity than condemn, and trust her to the mercy of that God who judgeth not by appearance, but judgeth a righteous judgment."

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR GEORGE GREY.

THE INDIAN MUTINY QUESTION.

A proposal having been made to erect a public memorial to Sir George Grey in the capital of the British Empire, a committee has been formed to carry out this object, and the following noblemen and gentlemen, all of them closely associated with Imperial or Colonial politics or the administration of the Colonies in London, have up to the present consented to become members of it:—

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Selborne, Under-Secretary of State for the

MR. LEONARD COURTNEY ON THE CRISIS

MR. COURTNEY, M. P., speaking, on Oct. 17, at Liskeard, said they were now in sight of a settlement of the Cretan question. Within a few days, unless some fatal mischance occurred, the last relic of the representation of the Sultan's force would pass away from the island. That which had been realised was that for which Lord Salisbury had been working. The Tsar's proposal for a diminution of armaments, whether wise or foolish, practicable or illusory, was noble and worthy of honour. Englishmen should be careful to do nothing to retard the development of the idea; but should, on the contrary, stimulate the Government to carry it on. The prosposal as submitted seemed to lack completeness; but there were means of making it a partial success. It should be possible to secure the neutralisation of the smaller Continental Powers, and the spirit dictating the manifesto should be applied to international question whether with America, Russia, Germany, or France. He thought the Rescript an honest act on the part of the Tsar:—"It ran in the family. They knew of the Holy Alliance proposed by the Tsar Alexander after the great war, which, though it was tainted by the idea of maintaining things as they were at the close of the war, was an honest conception. They knew of the second Alexander's emancipation of the serf. None saw mere selfishness, mere statecraft, mere design to overreach other nations in that proposal, and any man who found those elements in the present Tsar's proposal must bring them to it himself. Whether it were wise or foolish, practicable or illusory the thing itself was noble and worthy of honour. Was the Tsar's proposal a dream? That depended very much upon themselves. It might be illusory, but let them not reconcile themselves to that opinion until they were persuaded by honest examination that the thing must fail." Mr. Courtney explained the Tsar's holding off the matter of Crete as follows:—He was afraid the truth must be told—it was because he had no confidence in us. England was charged in Paris with a selfish desire to obtain Suda Bay, the best anchorage in the Eastern seas, for the Mediterranean Squadron and the Tsar or the late Russian Chancellor was of the same opinion.

FASHODA AND THE DANGER OF WAR WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Courtney, speaking, on Oct. 18, at Bodmin, recalled the fact that two years ago he had strongly protested against any attempt to reconquer the Sudan, quoting, in support of his opinion, the arguments of General Gordon himself, and said that notwithstanding the successes that had attended our arms, he was still of the same opinion. Many things had happened since then; but he still held that the Sudan was worthless to Egypt, and, as General Gordon said, it was not in the interest of Egypt to obtain or to retain it. He had committed one error. He had thought it would have been much more difficult to reconquer the provinces, that it would be a costly and strained effort on our part, whereas the expedition, though not unattended with difficulty, had not been a costly one. As a military exploit it was comparatively easy. They should not be deluded by the victory, remarkable and wonderful as it was, nor should they imagine that by that victory Gordon was avenged. The possible consequence of the advance in the Sudan, though he prayed the risk was passing away, was a war with France; and those who realised what that would mean and realised as he did how impolitic for Egypt was the reconquest and how England was tying herself up by the leg and hampering her own action in other and more useful fields would recognise the enormity of the evil of war with France. He was a lover of France, though not of France exclusively among the nations. What was the present difficulty between England and France? In the main position he thought England was in the right. We could fairly claim that March-and should remove his flag—(cheers)—and that Fashoda should not be claimed as a bit of French territory. Butwe should do an unwarranted thing if we insisted on turning him out by force. We claimed that he should not be there, but there was a difference between a claimant and a judge. Three years ago Sir Edward Grey warned France that any advance in the Upper Nile Valley would be regarded as an unfriendly act. It was a momentous warning, but the French Government met it by protesting that they did not think our claim could be sustained. Sir Edward Grey's claim, however wise and proper, did not establish a title. The Khedive lost possession of these provinces fifteen years ago. We entered his country to restore order. We declared that no attempt should be made to regain this property. At the time of Sir Edward Grey's statement our policy was against reconquest. The greater portion of the Sudan was under Egyptian sovereignty for many years, but the province of Bahr-el-Ghazal was only under her control for seven years, and it had been abandoned for fourteen. To say that under those circumstances it necessarily belonged to those who held it for seven years was to carry the right of possession a very long way, and might be fraught with inconvenient results to ourselves. It raised the nice point of international law how far a Power was entitled to regain land once possessed for a term of years and then lost, and the intention to regain it disowned. It was a matter in which we could not be judges and executioners as well as parties. The French argument would be—that England's authority was confined to old Egypt. He was tempted to brush aside all this subtlety and say that the English were there by right of effective occupation. (Cheers.) If England had not been diverting the attacks of their enemies the Frenchman would not have been there to be found. He had a sincere hope and some little belief that the report of Major Marchand as to his position might contain such a frank demonstration of these facts that it would be accepted by the French Government and acted upon at once. The position of Major Marchand was untenable, and no Government could say they were going to attempt to hold this plot of space far away in the waste and claim that they were entitled to hold it as a part of the dominion which they had acquired. In this contest of effective versus ineffective occupation we had a broad ground upon which the French Government might proceed without lack of credit and without dishonour to themselves. If the French Government should say, on the receipt of the report, that Major Marchand should be received by us as a great explorer who had performed a great feat of travel, and not as a person who had taken possession of land for them, the whole business would be delightfully over. But in view of that possibility let us not take this high-handed manner, threatening France, and making it a claim to be asserted by force in face of all opposition; a claim which we refused to discuss even before we had the answer of France as to her position. If, when Marchand's report was received, the French Government should say that he could not be withdrawn, and that his flag must remain, we should even then be indefensible if without taking every means of settling the question pacifically we should declare in favour of using force. Before risking a war we must exhaust all the possible method of peace. (Cheers). He did not shut his eyes to the present deplorable condition of France or to her adoration of army. He never saw a more terrible revelation of the lengths to which the national temper could be betrayed than the words of a Dominician priest a few months ago when, in awarding the prizes at a military school, he glorified war as the highest virtue of a nation. But since then they had had revelations on this side of the Channel of Christian ministers unconscious of the inconsistency of their position when they received with joy the invitation of the Tsar and coupled with it a clenching of the fist against France, as did Dr. Goodrich and, Dr. Guinness Rogers and others who, at the Congregational Union were led into much the same declaration as the French priest. He avowed once more his hope that this trouble with France would pass away; that the French Government would acquiesce in the withdrawal of Marchand. But if that fair hope was not to be fulfilled then his last word was a word of protest against the assumption that in such a case there was no other way of settling the difference than that of resorting to force and compelling France, without appeal and without regard to any authority, to give way to our superior force (Loud cheers.)

MEDITATIONS AMONGST THE TOMBS.

REMARKABLE ADDRESS BY DEAN FARRAR.

ON the anniversary of the translation of King Edward the Confessor, the founder of Westminster Abbey, a large congregation assembled in the Abbey for the afternoon service and to hear an address by the Dean of Canterbury. Dean Farrar took as his text Psalm lxviii, 9:—"We have thought of Thy loving-kindness, O God, in the midst of Thy Temple." He said that they seemed to be passing through an interspace of national mediocrity, and that the poets, the orators, the historians, the men of letters, the preachers, the men of science of to-day could not compare with those whom we honoured in our youth. He appealed to England once more that the splendid associations of the Abbey Church might not cease with the year 1900. It would be a disastrous omen; it would be a proof of culpable apathy. Is it that, content with money-getting and mediocrity, we no longer expected that England would produce any more supreme poets, statesmen, men of genius, or universal benefactors of the human race? Or is it that even if she did she would no longer have the gratitude or the admiration to commemorate them? Or is it that our fathers, in their more generous poverty, heard voices which our ears had become too crass to hear; and that hands beckoned to them which through the rank mists of our commonplace and worldiness we could no longer see? He could not believe that we should suffer it to be so. He could not believe that we should suffer it to be so But if we did the last, or almost the last, memorial in Westminster Abbey must be that statue by the western door in white marble—the statue of Antony Ashley, Earl of Shaftesbury. And if the continuous history of Westminster Abbey was indeed doomed to end in a day so barren as ours of pre-eminent greatness—if, indeed, Ichabod, "the glory is departed," was henceforth to be inscribed over the scena enriched with so many heroic memories—at last may those two words "Lover Serve" carved on the Ashley statue sink into our hearts. May the help to shame the rancours of our gossip, and soften the exacerbation of our pseudo-religiosities; may they wake a greedy age to noble deeds.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 18.

3rd Hussars—Major A J R Van Cortlandt is placed on retired pay. Capt V G Whitla, from 2nd Dragoon Guards to be Major, vice A J R Van Cortlandt.

10th Hussars—Super Lt R S Chaplin to be Lieutenant, vice the Hon J Dawnay appointed Adjutant.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col and Col A J Dunnage on completion of five year's service as a regimental Lieut Colonel is placed on half pay. Major P Saltmarshe to be Lieut Col, vice Brevet Col A J Dunnage. The undermentioned Capts to be Majors:—S M Renny Indian Ordnance Dept, F E Johnson, vice A M Murray promoted, W W Griffin vice P Saltmarshe. Capt J M Macgowan retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Capt H E B Lane from the Seconded List, to be Captain vice W W Griffin. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—G H W Nicholson vice A M de L Cowper-Smith deceased, R W Boger on augmentation, W E Wallen on augmentation, A R Y Kirkpatrick on augmentation, H C Moultrie vice J M Macgowan Lieut A Benwell is removed from the Service for absence without leave. Lieut M D Bell from the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant vice G H W Nicholson, Sec Lieut G S Wilkes to be Lieutenant, Superintending Clerk J Inder to be Lieut (Dist Officer) vice A McGill seconded. Qmr and Hon Capt G A Usmar retires on retired pay, Superintending Clerk T P FitzGerald to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Capt G A Usmar.

Coldstream Guards—Capt G A Frederick to be Major, vice A E Codrington, promoted, Lieut G Fremantle to be Captain, vice S Earle, seconded.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—H D E Parsons, vice Brevet Lieut Col E O F Hamilton promoted, A W Taylor vice H D E Parsons appointed for permanent service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sergt G B Marriott from 14th Hussars to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut W M C Crowe promoted.

Suffolk Regt—Sec Lieut H Meynell to be Lieutenant vice H B Rowlands promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt—Super Capt. J Richardson to be Captain vice C F Harrison seconded.

Royal Irish Regt—Super Capt C W Garraway to be Captain vice R L Owens appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Lt Col C G Collingwood on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay, Major C J Bloomfield to be Lieutenant Colonel vice C G Collingwood.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Suer Capt A P G Gough to be Captain in succession to Major A F Cooper Adjutant 4th Battalion, Sec Lieut F Stebbing to be Lieutenant, vice R B Barker seconded

Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut R P Jordan is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers in India. The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—D Burges to July 8, 1897, vice R P Jordan, J E Ruck to Oct 5 1897 vice J F Bennett seconded, F A Breul to Jan 10 1898 vice F S Stayner promoted, C J Hickie to Jan 12 1898 vice E D'A Le Mottee appointed Adjutant, W L B Hill to Jan 22 1898 vice F Burges seconded.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Capt H W W Wood is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Super Capt C Dalrymple Bruce to be Captain vice H W W Wood.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut C H Frith to be Lieutenant vice C H Richards placed on temporary half-pay.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lt Col H R Mends on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half pay, Major E W Herbert to be Lieutenant Colonel vice H R Mends, Lieut H R Blore to be Captain in succession to Major H A Kinloch appointed to the Staff, Sec Lieut B J Majendie to be Lieutenant vice C A K Pechell seconded, Gent Cadet G H Mathews from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut H R Blore.

Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Sec Lieut G E Leman to be Lieutenant vice W H Goldfinch promoted into the Manchester Regt.

York and Lancaster Regt—Major S F Grosvenor retires on retired pay, Capt R C A Howe to be Major, vice S F Grosvenor, Super Capt H C E Smithett to be Capt, vice R C A Howe.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut J and lands to be Lieut, vice J C G Blair, deceased.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut A A C Taylor to be Lieut, vice C O McCausland, deceased.

Staff—Lt Gen Sir G Stewart White GCB, GCIE, VC, to be Quartermaster-Genl to the Forces.

Indian Staff Corps—The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List J L N Wills, E Shaw, and W H Wilkins.

Indian Army—The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List—Col F H Thomas and Lt Col W P Harrison, Bengal Infantry.

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev W S Randall, B A, Chaplain to the Forces Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Second Class.

Army Ordnance Dept—Lieut H T Wynter, RA, is appointed an Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, under the provisions of Articles 395 and 396, Royal Warrant, July 18, 1898.

Brevet—Capt the Hon C G Bruce I S C to be Major in recognition of his services during the operations on the North-West Frontier in India 1897-98.

Memoranda—Col F Lorn Campbell, from Lieut Col half pay to be Major General vice J Duncan deceased. The undermentioned officers, on vacating their appointments on the Staff are placed on half pay—Cols the Hon G Lyttelton C B and A G Wauchope C B C M G Lieut Col and Brevet Col T J Seppings half pay retires on retired pay.

20th Hussars—Major T B Wetson is placed on retired pay.

Royal Artillery—Riding master and Hon Major J Wilken is placed on retired pay, Sergt Major C B Wilkins to be Riding master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Major J Wilken.

Scots Guards—Super Lieut the Hon W P Hore Ruthven Master of Ruthven to be Lieutenant vice F H de Kierzkowski Stewart appointed Adjutant of the Guards' Depot

Regimental Districts—Brevet Col H B Le Mottee from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 33rd Regimental District the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt, vice Col A G Spencer whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Brevet Col D T Kinder, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 11th Regimental District the Devonshire Regt, vice Col R Leigh, retired, Brevet Col C P Egerton from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel, to command the 29th Regimental Dist the Dorsetshire Regt vice Col E A Brind retired.

Dorsetshire Regt—Capt K E Harris to be Major vice M J E Fenwick placed on temporary half-pay

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Major E Pearse retires on retired pay, Capt C G H Stwell from the Manchester Regt to be Major vice E Pearse

Staff—Col the Hon N G Lyttelton C B from half pay to be Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters vice Col the Hon G H Gough C B, Col the Hon G H Gough C B from Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters to be Private Secretary to Field Marshal the Right Hon Viscount Wolseley K P, G C B, G C M G Commander in Chief

Army Chaplains' Dept—The Rev S P H Statham B A Chaplain to the Forces Third Class to be Chaplain to the Forces Second Class

Brevet—The undermentioned Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels:—J R J Jocelyn Member of the Ordnance Committee, H R Mends half pay

Memorandum—The undermentioned officers are placed on retired pay:—Col E Clayton, Commanding the Royal Artillery South Eastern Dist, Col A G Spencer half pay

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain H S F Niblett to Edgar Nov 1

Commanders—O E Gladstone to Eagle in command Nov 1, W Ricketts to Hibernia in command Nov 16, H A Phillips to Sphinx in command Oct 18

Lieutenants—G P Bevan W B Wilkinson J A C G Sinclair and A F L Atwood R N R to Excellent and Vernon for short course of gunnery and torpedo instruction, O U Coates to Assaye in command, C F Lambert to Lapwing in command Nov 15, F W Kinhan to Excellent for short course of gunnery E Charrington A E Wood N W H D Boyle H L W K Willcox N and H R Godfrey to Daphne Nov 1, H C Sterling to Curlous, M F B Aybyte to Volage Oct 20, L W P Chetwynd to Vivid for Edgar N Oct 22, L Menzies to Plover undated, A Deas to Vivid for Inconstant Oct 25, A A Gordon to Trafalgar as first and G Oct 30, B E M Walters to Isis Oct 29, E S Houseman to Isis as first and G undated

Lieutenants R N R—W J Matthews H M Perfect, and F W Roberts, to Vernon, for short course of torpedo instruction Oct 22, and G Duncan to Melampus Oct 20, R Bellis to Cambridge and Defiance for short course of gunnery and torpedo instruction Oct 22, I B Miles to Repulse, M G Philpott to Prince George Oct 1, the last three probationary, G E Bridge, to Vernon and Excellent, for short course of torpedo and gunnery, H J Paterson, to Cambridge, for short course of gunnery Oct 22, G W Wellburne a, to Vernon and Excellent, F H M Custance a, to Defiance and Cambridge both for short course of torpedo and gunnery C K Sergent a and H Tronson a to Cambridge for short course of gunnery Oct 22, R H Fraser to Alacrity, D Agnew probationary, to Daphne Nov 1, K Dixon, probationary, to Illustrious Oct 20

Sub Lieutenants—R G Hobson to Calliope Oct 14, H E Holms to Alexandra for Spanker Oct 21, A E Silverton N and H D Briggs to Pigmy, H O Reinold to Plover N, C White N and G R L Edwards to Redpole Nov 1

Fleet Engineer—W H Michell to Edgar Nov 1

Chief Engineer—D Peacock to Alacrity Nov 1

Engineers—W W Hardwick to Vivid for Sheldrake, W E Townsend to Pigmy, E Chisman to Plover, C F Dunn to Redpole, P R T Brown to Galatea Nov 1, E A W Head to Daphne undated

Assistant Engineers—A H Collins, to Alacrity, P F Griffiths, to Daphne temporary T E F Lilburn probationary, to Edgar, C J M Wallace, to Benbow Nov 1.

Artificer Engineer—G S Orchard to Vivid for Sheldrake, in reserve Oct 15.

Staff Surgeon—G H Foote, MD, to Howe, temporary Oct 14.

Surgeons—E F Mortimer to R M Depot Walmer, C B Fairbank to Facer, H W A Gowan, M B, to Hearty Oct 19, A W Campbell, MB, to Melampus temporary Nov 3.

Gunners—G E Rice a to Severn for Circe Oct 18, M Horrigan to Wildfire for Ariel, A Fisher, to Wildfire, for Sturgeon Oct 8 T R Chowen to Cambridge for Badger R C Lee to Cambridge temporary Staff Oct 14.

Boatswains—G R Saunders to Victory for Invincible, G Offord to Victory for Duke of Wellington, Oct 12, G W Bracey and T Oliver to Northampton, F Skuse to Victory for Iron Duke, Nov 13

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty Oct 11—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of H M's Fleet under the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of June 29, 1895, and Aug 9, 1898:—Lieuts R N R—W J Matthews G Duncan. Sub Lieutenants R N R—H M Perfect G H Bevan A F L Attwood F W Roberts. The undermentioned gentlemen to be Sub Lieutenants on the Supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of the above named Orders in Council:—Sub Lieutenants R N R—S T Stephens N D Hodges G J W Lewis

October 12—The undermentioned Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub Lieutenants in Her Majesty's Fleet:—D W Hamilton Gordon H D Briggs L T Jones R R Gosset G C W Cipin V D English

October 13—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Capt E H P Barker is placed on half pay on account of ill health. The retirement of this officer as notified in the "London Gazette" of Sept 13 1898 is cancelled

October 14—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Staff Capt C H C Langdon has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with a permission to assume the rank of Captain

October 15—Lieut J C Soady has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub Lieutenants viz:—R Coombes A W Stonehouse F T Hall N E O P Canning J H Kerbey J Tranter D F E Graham T L S Garrett A B Garwood H Philip

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

CAREFUL experiments by M. Bouchard, communicated to the Academie des Sciences, demonstrate that the human body takes some substance from the air which adds to its weight. Subjects were found to gain from 150 to 600 grains in breathing air for an hour. The absorbed substance cannot be carbonic acid, as there is too little of this gas in the atmosphere; and it cannot be nitrogen. Oxygen is, no doubt, the gas absorbed, but the quantity which enters the blood or oxidises the hemoglobine is very slight. The excess of oxygen absorbed cannot be explained by other known effects, such as the reactions of albumen, some of which cause a reduction of weight. There is every reason to believe that the main augmentation of weight arises from the transformation of fat into glycogene. A dog which was given 7,500 grains of fat to eat was found to gain 60 grains weight in addition through breathing for 10 or 12 hours.

M. Dussaud, who some time ago brought out a phonograph for the deaf, has now introduced a sort of cinematograph for the blind. The figures are in relief on the travelling slip (or "film" of the cinematograph) and they are passed under the fingers of the blind person quick enough to let him form a good idea of the movements of the object. Thus a blind person can get his mind enlarged by correct notions of movements, such as the sway of a branch, the flight of a bird, the roll of a wave, and so on. Inquirers might be able to find the address of M. Dussaud through M. Masson, 120, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

M. Deherain, a well-known French agriculturist finds by experiment that the habit of leaving manure in small heaps exposed on fields to the air is bad since a current of air robs the dung of its ammonia, and the organic matter burns through the influence of bacteria, thus disengaging nitrogen in a free state. In a few days one-fourth of the nitrogen is lost. If rain falls the ground under the heaps gets too much and the rest of the field too little. When the weather suits at all the manure should be spread as soon as it is brought into the field, and not left in small heaps.

The "Daily Chronicle" has taxed the British Association for allowing that eminent geographer, or should we say, "explorer," De Rougemont, to read a paper at its meeting without taking steps to ascertain whether he was trustworthy; but perhaps the "Daily Chronicle" is a little free with its charges and advice of late. What, we should like to know, is the British Association to do in the circumstances. Is it to engage private inquiry agents to spy on a man's movements and find out all it can about his antecedents Surely not. Happily, the B. A. is a public scientific society, and it is better that such a body should be duped (if it has been duped) now and again than that it should resort to a species of inquisition unworthy of science, if not of British journalism.

We have often pointed out that popular notions about races, derived for the most part from historians who were not anthropologists, and who classified peoples by their languages, are very far wrong, and as the observations of anthropologists, professional or amateur, multiply, this becomes more apparent. Most of our public speakers, authors, critics, and politicians continue to regard the Irish, Welsh, and Highlanders, for example, as what they call "Celts," although it has been well-known to science for nearly thirty years that not only are they not Celts by race, but they are not even of the same race. The average Highlander, for example, is some inches taller than the Welshman, his features are very different, and his complexion is fair rather than dark. In short, he is a different type of man. The like may be said of the people classed by historians as "Teutonic" on the strength of their language; the Danes, for example, being broadheads and the Norwegians longheads

In one of his books, probably "At Last," Charles Kingsley speaks of the South American Indians as not having got used to the heat of tropical America, and implies that they have come from colder country. Dr. Karl E. Ranke an "Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie" points out that the exposed parts of their skin are "tanned" by the sun and air, and that their true colour approximates them to the yellow rather than the red or white races.

The "Deutsche Farber Zeitung" recommends that iron reservoirs should be preserved from rust by cleaning off the paint and rust with a steel wire brush. The surface is then to be heated by a soldering lamp bit by bit and cobblers' wax rubbed into the heated parts. The wax enters the pores and protects the iron.

Some years ago an article appeared in "Cassells Magazine" on discovering the North Pole, in which the writer imagined unmanned balloons furnished with automatic cameras drifting over the Polar basin and taking photographs on the way. This idea has been partially realised of late by the Prince of Monaco, with help of M. Cailletet, who has invented a camera of the sort which takes views of earth and sky from a balloon every few minutes. Moreover, automatic photographs are also taken of the meteorological instrument, so that a register of the voyage is kept. In this the Prince and his colleague have also followed the description of the magazine. A recent trial of the apparatus resulted in 23 photographs of earth and sky. The camera will otherwise be useful to cyclists and tourists, who can pursue their journey while it takes pictures of the country without troubling them.

In a recent article on the stings of insects the "Lancet" recommends the old remedy of applying the juice of a raw onion in the case of wasps and bees. For mosquito bites ipecacuanha wine or a paste of the powder should be applied to relieve the irritation.

Bunge supposed that common salt (chloride of sodium) was used in food to counteract the effects of potassium salts; but M. Fredericq, in the "Bulletin del Academie Royal de Belgique states that natives of the Congo use chloride of potassium for salt, and hence the explanation of Bunge fails. The Congo salt is obtained by charring aquatic plants and evaporating the water which the ashes are steeped in. M. Fredericq thinks that salt is merely a condiment to improve the flavour of meals; but obviously it stimulates the saliva, which is important in mastication.

Chicago has obtained the latest batch of papyri discovered in Egypt by Mr. E. J. Goodspeed, of the Chicago University. They were found in the sand near Asioo; by an arab sheikh while digging about and are in Greek of the Roman period in Egypt; date about 160 A.D., or the reign of Hadrian. A valuable fragment of Homer among them gives hopes of finding a portion of the New Testament; but most of the documents are commercial.

Those who are interested in "slate writing and kindred phenomena," and their name is Legion, will find a series of articles on the subject in the "Scientific American," by Mr. W. E. Robinson, a well-known American expert on the magic arts, who, like Mr. Maskelyne, has devised some of the cleverest stage illusions. He began life as a "spiritualist," but on discovering the tricks of mediums abondoned the faith, and is now hostile to it. The articles are intended to expose the devices of "spiritualists."

Touching the discovery of a crannoge, or lake-dwelling in the Firth of Clyde, near Dumbarton, which was thought to be the first yet found in a British estuary, Mr. Ussher, of Cappagh, Fermoy, states that he found one in a peat-bed below high-water mark in Ardmore Bay, County Waterford, in 1879 (see Proc. of the Royal Irish Academy, December, 1880). Its diameter was 100 feet, and it was surrounded by a double fence of piles apparently sharpened with sxee azes. Inside were mortised beams, panels, and pieces of wattled partitions. Bones of the horse, ox, goat, pig, and red deer were also found.

According to "Gold and Silberwaren Industrie," a solder for glass is made by melting together 95 parts by weight of tin and 5 of zinc. It can be spread on the glass with a soldering iron. An alloy of tin, 9 parts, and aluminium, 1 part, also serves, but its melting point is higher—about 390 deg Centigrade.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with **Condy's Fluid**
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

A NERVE STRENGTHENER.

A good Cocoa is universally acknowledged to be a nerve-strengthener, an excellent flesh-former, and a refreshing and nutritive drink.

A good Cocoa must possess the following qualities:—

It must be { easily soluble, easily digestible.

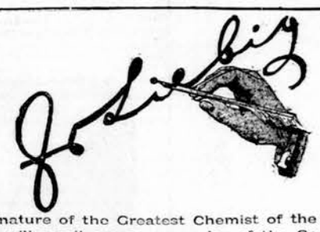
It must contain the right proportion of fat,

and the { aroma and taste must be developed to the highest degree.

Van Houten's Cocoa owes its world-wide fame to the fact that it possesses these qualities.

If you ask for this brand, you are certain to get an excellent pure, soluble Cocoa.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [10



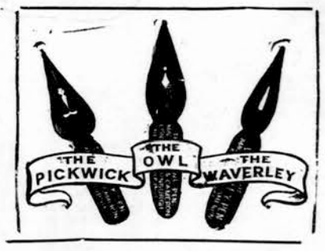
The Signature of the Greatest Chemist of the Century.
You will see it across every Jar of the Genuine
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
There are many inferior substitutes with which the Liebig Company has no connection, so always look for above signature in blue.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure." *Standard*

Sold by all Stations.



"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." *Court Journal.*

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value *Engineer*

They com as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. Since 1820.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the MIDWEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.
SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.

RY. REGULATOR WATCH. RS. 5.
(With 5 presents.)
The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.
GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge:—(1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. RY. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.
Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 10, Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half hunting, Rs. 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 20. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 25. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs. 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 60. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 40. All guaranteed for 5 years.
RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.
WHOLESALE RATE.—Purchasers of three Watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto, 6 Watches will get one Watch free.
Out of numerous unsolicited testimonials a few are culled below:—
(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more Railway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.
(Sd.) JACOB BROTHERS & Co., Rangoon.
THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.,
5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S
FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SLOUCH, ENGLAND. SOLD EVERYWHERE. In Bottles, 1/2 & 3/6 EACH

EMBROCATION
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
Bottles, 1s., 2s., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co. SLOUCH. ENGLAND.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grass hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark the

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching
For Itching
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Itching.
For Inching.

Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.
Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

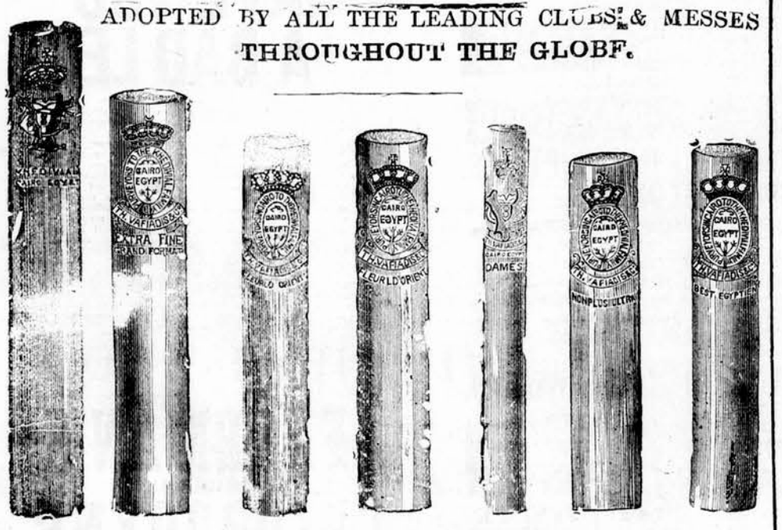
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

Fh. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 00 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Th. VAFIADIS & Co.

69 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6 TABLET, THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline"
FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.
6d. & 1s

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, s. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate ut Glass Bo.

ated Mounts, Oak Frame, atent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate. Rs. 60

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality. Rs. 20, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15

High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.

Goblets and Flask, Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.

Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

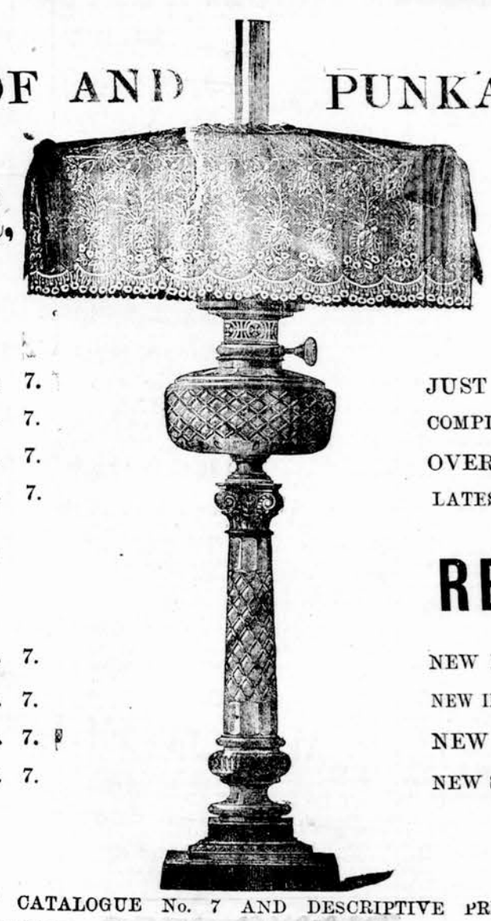
MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.



NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

GREAT

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

JUST READY.
COMPLETE SURPRISE FOR EVERYBODY.
OVER HUNDRED NEW DESIGNS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN BURNERS

REDUCTIONS.

NEW IMPROVED DOMESTIC LANTERN.
NEW IMPROVED ENGLISH CAMP LANTERN.
NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS.
NEW SELECTION OF ETAGERE TABLES

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7 AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE TO THE MOFUSSIL ON APPLICATION.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free.

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation." BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all the good effects of iron, without positively producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.